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Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

THE NEWS.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed a resolution by ten majority, declaring it inexpedient to allow further time to Mr. Cooper, representing the Detroit District, to take testimony to sustain himself in his seat. This looks as if Mr. Howard would get the seat, which, without hardly a doubt, properly belongs to him.

We commend to our readers the telegraphic report of Mr. Wigfall's speech, delivered in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Wigfall represents the sovereign State of Texas.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The administration of Mayor Wentworth was inaugurated yesterday. The Message, which we print on the third page, is peculiarly Wentworthian, both in its style and the range of topics discussed, and we recommend its perusal by our citizens generally. Some of the recommendations in the Message are admirable, and ought to be carried into effect, while others are ridiculous enough, intended only to tickle the popular ear, and will doubtless never be heard of again. The numerous promises of economy, the selection of good and competent men for subordinate stations, the enforcement of law, and the preservation of good order throughout the municipal year, ought to be fulfilled, and we trust will be. Should these pledges be carried out to the letter, in the event of the present Mayor being re-elected to the office, he will be under no necessity of again devoting so large a portion of his inaugural to explaining and defending his previous administration.

"THE LAST OF EARTH."

A full report of the funeral obsequies at Springfield, on Wednesday last, together with a number of interesting incidents connected with the last illness of our late lamented Chief Magistrate, and a full report of the Funeral Oration of Father Smarius, will be found on the second page of this morning's issue of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

We are now prepared to fill orders to any extent for Nos. 1 and 2 PRESS AND TRIBUNE Campaign Documents. No. 1 is the speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York city. No. 2 contains both the late speech of Mr. SEWARD in the United States Senate, and the crushing rejoinder of Judge TRUMBULL to Mr. DOUGLAS' reply to the former speech. Price of each 4 cents per single copy; 25 cents per dozen; $1.25 per hundred; $10 per thousand. If ordered by mail one cent each must be remitted to prepay postage.

The three speeches above named ought to be placed in the hands of every voter of the Northwest. State and County Republican Committees, Republican Clubs, and whoever is willing to contribute something to secure a triumph of Republican principles, will do well to aid in giving these documents a wide and general circulation.

MR. BATES' LETTER.

The silence so long preserved by Mr. Bates on the leading political issues of the day, has been at length broken, and we print herewith his letter in response to certain interrogatories propounded to him by several prominent and influential Republicans of Missouri. We cannot but believe that the witholding of his views from the public until so late a day, has very seriously injured the prospects of Mr. Bates before the Chicago Convention. Nevertheless, he now stands before the Republicans of the country on a footing of equality, so far as pertains to the knowledge of his views, with the other distinguished gentlemen whose names are mentioned in the same connection; and it will be for them to decide upon whom the honor and nomination shall be conferred. It is perhaps due to the Republicans of Missouri to copy the following from the *Missouri Democrat*:

> Let us add, in conclusion, that it was deemed superfluous to ask him (Mr. Bates) any questions in relation to the slave trade with Africa; the improvement of river navigation by the General Government; the administration of that Government on principles of economy and integrity, or the annexation of Mexican territory. It was taken for granted by the gentleman who signed the letter, that no doubt is entertained that his foreign and domestic policy would be conservative and pacific, and devoted chiefly to industrial development, and the expansion of the Confederacy Westward.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. WOOD.

The Oath of Office Administered.

Hon. John Wood of Quincy, Lieut. Governor of the State, reached Springfield on Tuesday, and was present during the solemn obsequies of the following day.

It was decided that the ceremonies of his inauguration take place immediately, and the same were appointed for five o'clock, P. M. At that hour the Zouave Cadets of Chicago, the late Governor's Guard, and the Quincy City Guard marched from the State House to the Cheney House, and escorted the Lieut. Governor to the Capitol. A large crowd were in attendance both within and without the building.

It had been the particular request of Mr. Wood that in view of the solemnities earlier in the day, the inaugural ceremony should be brief and free from all demonstration. Out of this desire grew an unintended practical joke on the large crowd who densely filled the Hall of Representatives above, while the ceremony, which was simply taking the oath, took place in the office of the Secretary of State below. The oath was administered by Judge Davis, of McLean Co., as follows:

OATH OF OFFICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

I, JOHN WOOD, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois, by the death of William H. Bissell, Governor of said State, which occurred Sunday, March 18th, 1860, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the duties pertaining to the office of Governor of the State of Illinois, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State, and will also support the Constitution of the United States. I do also solemnly swear that I have not fought a duel nor sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which might have been the death of either party, nor been a second to either party, nor in any manner aided or assisted in such duel, nor been knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance since the adoption of the Constitution, and that I will not be so engaged or concerned in any such duel, either directly or indirectly, during my continuance in office, So help me God.

Sworn to, &c., &c. JOHN WOOD.

It is said that for the few months of the unexpired term of his office, Gov. Wood will not remove his family from Quincy. The executive mansion will doubtless remain vacant pending the State election of the coming fall.

News from the Straits—Early Opening Expected.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NORTHPORT, Mich., March 10th, 1860.

Since my last the weather here has been mild and sunshiny. The ice has all left the bay. To-day it is colder but clear. On the 3d inst. we had a gale of wind from the S. W., which must have driven the floating ice on to the islands, and piled it into the Straits hard. I saw a man who left Little Traverse on the 5th. He says the sou'wester of the 3d and 4th did not start the ice between there and Mackinaw at all. There has but little ice made below Mackinaw this winter, and now there is no ice between here and the Manitous. The ice in the Straits was about two feet thick Monday, and if the weather is mild the balance of this month, with easterly winds, I think the Straits will open early in April, as there is no more ice to drive in.

Yours, C.

Obituary.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., March 22.—Hon. John L. Robinson, U. S. Marshal for Indiana, died at six o'clock last evening.

JUDGE BATES' PLATFORM.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Judge Bates on the Political Questions of the Day.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 21st.]

ST. LOUIS, March, 1860.

HON. EDWARD BATES—*Sir:* As you may have learned from the public prints, the Republicans of Missouri met in Convention in this city on Saturday, the 10th instant, to make a declaration of their principles, elect delegates to the National Republican Convention, and complete a State organization. All of this the Convention executed, in a manner wholly satisfactory to its members. It also commended you, by resolution, to the National Republican party as one well worthy to be the standard-bearer of that party in the coming Presidential election. This fact the undersigned have pride and pleasure in communicating to you, knowing that throughout your life you have carried out, as far as a private citizen might, the sentiments contained in the resolutions adopted on Saturday, and a copy of which we enclose. But as you have voluntarily remained in private life for many years, your political opinions are consequently not so well understood by the Republican party at large as by the Republicans of Missouri.

Inasmuch as the delegation from this State to the Chicago Convention intend to present your name to that body as a candidate for the Presidency, we, in common with many other Republicans of Missouri, desire to procure from you an exposition of your views on the engrossing political questions of the times. We hope that notwithstanding your well known reluctance to appear before the public in the light of a Presidential aspirant, you will not refuse to answer the following interrogatories, which, in our judgment, involve all the issues pending between the two political parties of the country:

1st. Are you opposed to the extension of slavery?

2d. Does the Constitution of the United States carry slavery into the Territories; and as subsidiary to this, what is the legal effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case?

3d. Are you in favor of the colonization of the free colored population in Central America?

4th. Do you recognize any inequality of rights among citizens of the United States, and do you hold that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect American citizens, at home and abroad, in the enjoyment of all their constitutional and legal rights, privileges, and immunities?

5th. Are you in favor of the construction of a railroad from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, under the auspices of the General Government?

6th. Are you in favor of the measure known as the Homestead bill?

7th. Are you in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas, under the Constitution adopted at Wyandot?

Yours respectfully, &c.

PETER L. FOY, CHAS. L. BERNAYS,
HENRY T. BLOW, JNO. M. RICHARDSON,
F. A. DICK, O. D. FILLEY,
STEPHEN HOYT, WM. McKEE,
G. W. FISHBACK, BARTON ABLE,
J. B. SITTON.

Response of Judge Bates.

ST. LOUIS, March 17, 1860.

To Messrs. P. L. Foy, Editor of the Missouri Democrat; Dr. Bernays, Editor of the Anzeiger, and other Gentlemen:

SIRS:—B. Gratz Brown, Esq., as President of the Missouri State Convention, which sat in St. Louis on the tenth of this month, has officially made known to me the proceedings of that body, and by them I am enabled to know some of you as Delegates to the Chicago Convention, representing the Republican party of Missouri.

I have received your letter propounding to me certain questions, (seven in number) which you suppose will cover most, if not all, the grounds of controversy in the approaching Presidential election.

With pleasure I will answer your questions. But before doing so, allow me to glance at the peculiar circumstances in which I am placed, and the strangeness of the fact that I, a mere private man, am called upon to make avowals and explanations, with any view to take me from the shades of private life and place me at the head of the nation. I came to this frontier in my youth, and settled in St. Louis when it was a village. All my manhood has been spent in Missouri, and during all that time I have followed a profession which left my character and conduct open to the observation of society. And while it has been my constant habit freely to express my opinion of public measures and public men, the people of Missouri, of all parties, will bear me witness that I have never, obtrusively, thrust myself forward in pursuit of official honors. I have held no political office, and sought none, for more than twenty-five years.

Under these circumstances I confess the gratification which I feel in receiving the recent manifestations of the respect and confidence of my fellow-citizens. First, the Opposition members of the Missouri Legislature declared their preference for me as a candidate; then followed my nomination by a Convention composed of all the elements of the Opposition in this State; and now, the Republicans of Missouri, in their separate Convention, just held in St. Louis, have reaffirmed the nomination, and proposed, by their delegates, to present me to the National Convention, soon to be held at Chicago, as a candidate for the first office in the nation.—These various demonstrations, in my own State, are doubly gratifying to me, because they afford the strongest proofs that my name has been put forward only in a spirit of harmony and peace, with the hope of preventing all division and controversy among those, who, for their own safety and the public good, ought to be united in their action.

For all this I am deeply grateful, and, as far as concerns me personally, I must declare, in simple truth, that if the movement go no further and produce no national results, still I am paid and overpaid, for a life labor, and for whatever of zealous effort and patient watching I have been able to bestow in support of a line of govermental policy which I believe to be for the present and permanent good of the country.

And now, gentlemen, I proceed to answer your questions, briefly indeed, but fully, plainly, and with all possible frankness. And to do this the more willingly because I have received from individuals many letters, (too many to be separately answered,) and have seen in many public journals articles making urgent calls upon me for such a statement of my views.

1. Slavery—Its extension in the Territories.

On this subject, in the States and in the Territories, I have no new opinions—no opinions formed in relation to the present array of parties. I am coeval with the Missouri question of 1819-20, having begun my political life in the midst of that struggle. At that time my position required me to seek all the means of knowledge within my reach, and to study the principles involved, with all the powers of my mind; and I arrived at conclusions then which no subsequent events have induced me to change. The existence of negro slavery in our country had its beginning in the early time of the Colonies, and was imposed by the mother country against the will of most of the colonists. At the time of the Revolution, and long after, it was commonly regarded as an evil, temporary in its nature, and likely to disappear in the course of time, yet, while it continued, a misfortune to the country, socially and politically.

Thus was I taught, by those who made our government, and neither the new light or modern civilization, nor the discovery of a new system of Constitutional law and social philosophy, has enabled me to detect the error of their teaching.

Slavery is a social relation—a domestic institution. Within the States, it exists by the local law, and the Federal Government has no control over it there. The Territories, whether acquired by conquest or peaceable purchase, are subject and subordinate; not sovereign, like the States. The nation is supreme over them, and the national government has the power to permit or forbid slavery within them. Entertaining these views, I am opposed to the extension of slavery, and in my opinion the spirit and policy of the Government ought to be against its extension.

2—Does the Constitution carry slavery into the Territories?

I answer no. The Constitution of the United States does not carry slavery into the Territories. With much more show of reason may it be said that it carries slavery into all the States. But, it does not carry slavery anywhere. It only acts upon it, where it finds it established by the local law.

In connection with this point, I am asked to state my views of the Dred Scott case, and what was really determined by the Supreme Court in that case. It is my opinion, carefully considered, that the Court determined one single point of law only, that is, that Scott, the plaintiff, being a negro of African descent, (not necessarily a slave) could not be a citizen of Missouri, and therefore could not sue in the Federal Court; and that for this reason, and this alone, the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction of the case, and no power to give judgment between the parties. The only jurisdiction which the Supreme Court had of the cause was for the purpose of correcting the error of the Circuit Court, in assuming the power to decide upon the merits of the case. This power the Supreme Court did exercise, by setting aside the judgment of the Circuit Court upon the merits, and by dismissing the suit, without any judgment for or against either party. This is all that the Supreme Court did, and all that it had lawful power to do.

I consider it a great public misfortune that several of the learned judges should have thought that their duty required them to discuss and give opinions upon various questions outside of the case, as the case was actually disposed of by the Court. All such opinions are extrajudicial and of no authority. But besides this, it appears to me that several of the questions so discussed by the judges are political questions, and, therefore, beyond the cognizance of the judiciary, and proper only to be considered and disposed of by the political departments. If I am right in this, and it seems to me plain, the precedent is most unfortunate, because it may lead to a dangerous conflict of authority among the co-ordinate branches of the government.

3. As to the colonization of the free blacks.

For many years I have been connected with the American Colonization Society, of which the rising young State of Liberia is the first fruit. I consider the object both humane and wise, beneficent alike to the free blacks who emigrate, and to the whites whom they leave behind. But Africa is distant, and presents so many obstacles to rapid settlement, that we cannot indulge the hope of draining off, in that direction, the growing numbers of our free black population. The tropical regions of America, I think, offer a far better prospect, both for us and for them.

4. As to any inequality of rights among American citizens?

I recognize no distinctions among American citizens, but such as are expressly laid down in the Constitution. And I hold that our government is bound to protect all the citizens in the enjoyment of all their rights, everywhere and against all assailants. And as to all these rights, there is no difference between citizens born and citizens made such by law.

5. Am I in favor of the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean, under the auspices of the General Government?

Yes, strongly. I not only believe such a road of vast importance as the means of increasing the population, wealth and power of this great valley, but necessary as the means of national defence, and of preserving the integrity of the Union.

6. Am I in favor of the measure called the Homestead Bill?

Yes; I am for guarding the public lands, as far as possible, from the danger of becoming the subject of common trade and speculation—for keeping them for the actual use of the people—and for granting tracts of suitable size to those who will actually inhabit and improve them.

7. Am I in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas, under the Wyandot Constitution?

I think that Kansas ought to be admitted without delay, leaving her, like all the other States, the sole judge of her own Constitution.

Thus, gentlemen, I believe I have answered all your inquiries in a plain, intelligible manner, and, I hope, *to your satisfaction*. I have not attempted to support my answers by argument, for that could not be done in a short letter; and, restraining myself from going into general politics, I have confined my remarks to the particular subjects upon which you requested me to write.

Your obliged fellow citizen,
EDWARD BATES.

THE CITY.

The Illinois State Business Directory for 1860.

This work, about to be published by JOHN C. W. BAILEY & CO., as early in May as possible, and the full particulars of which will be found in this day's issue, is likely to be got up in a most complete and satisfactory manner, and is recommended by many leading citizens, a few of whom say that, "Such being the object and character of the work, we take pleasure in recommending it to the liberal support of our business men in Chicago, as also in the State of Illinois, and of other States.

WM. BLAIR & CO.,
OGDEN FLEETWOOD, & CO.,
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
SHEAHAN & PRICE,
Of the Chicago *Times*.
C. C. WALLEN & SONS,
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
C. L. WILSON & CO.,
Of the Chicago *Evening Journal*.
BROWN & WILDER,
CYRUS BENTLEY, ESQ.

The Republican Headquarters.

A Meeting excellent in numbers and in spirit was held at the Republican Club Rooms last evening. Reports were heard from various Committees and a promising state of affairs announced. Nearly half the entire sum needed has been raised in cash subscriptions in three days. After some discussion an additional opportunity was offered in a few days more work before the final report of the committees.

LAKE FORREST—TAXES.—Pay up and save costs. See advertisement.

IOWAS.—Quarters have been engaged at the Tremont House for the Iowa Delegation to the Republican National Convention.

THE INAUGURATION.—The inauguration of the new city government took place yesterday afternoon. For a full official report see fourth page.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXCURSIONISTS.—A telegraphic dispatch from Centralia yesterday announced the New Orleans Excursionists on their way home, to arrive here last evening.

THE SPRINGFIELD EXCURSION.—The return excursion trains from Springfield reached here yesterday morning, all parties reaching home safely and without accident.

A LARGE CARGO.—The canal boat Paragon, a new boat recently built by Arkhurst & Douglass, cleared yesterday for Lasalle, with 10,181 bushels oats, the largest cargo ever shipped by canal with 4 feet 4 inches water.

HELD TO BAIL.—The case of August Steinhauser, charged with an assault with a pistol on William Wagner, which was continued from Wednesday, was brought up yesterday. He was held to bail in the sum of $800, for the Recorder's Court.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—John Green, who was arrested the day before the municipal election, upon the charge of mayhem, was examined yesterday morning and held to bail in the sum of $100 for trial at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The "Cameron and Lincoln Club" will hold their next meeting this evening at 7½ o'clock, at their Hall, No. 205 Randolph street. H. E. Peterson, Esq., and Woods McGuire, Esq., will be present and address the Club. JO. W. BELL, Secretary.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELLS MINSTRELS.—This admirable troupe drew a fine house at Metropolitan Hall last evening. They are to remain but a short time longer, and every one should hear them. They are one of the finest troupes that that ever visited this city.

☞ The New Orleans Excursionists returned to the city last evening, by the Illinois Central train. They enjoyed the trip amazingly, and will have much to tell of their cordial reception and what they saw in the "sunny South," to all "inquiring friends."

LECTURE BEFORE THE IRVING SOCIETY.—Rev. Mr. McKaig will deliver a lecture before the "Irving Society" at the High School of Chicago to-day, March 23d. Subject—"The Religion of Science.'. All friends of the Society are invited to attend, Lecture to commence at three o'clock,

FUNERAL OF HENRY B. FRENCH.—The remains of Henry B. French, the Englishman, who was killed on the 21st inst., by the falling of the house on Franklin street, were yesterday interred by the members of the St. George's Benevolent Association. The funeral was attended by many of the officers and members of that Society.

TO PIKE'S PEAKERS.—Those interested in the grinding or pulverizing of quartz rock—will have an opportunity of seeing one of the Ellithorpe's Quartz Pulverizers in operation at the machinery depot of Messrs. Higgins & Morey, 105 Randolph st., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. It is the best and most effective machine offered in this market.

CHICAGO AND THE FOX RIVER VALLEY.—Superintendent Talcott is about to inaugurate a season arrangement of value and importance to the business community of this city and the valley of the Fox River. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co. will run a daily accommodation train between this city, Elgin and Geneva, on and after April 1st, leaving this city at 5:30 P. M., and arriving at Elgin at 7:30 P. M. and at Geneva at 7:15 P. M.; and leaving Elgin at 6:30 A. M. and Geneva at 6:45 A. M., and arriving at Chicago at 8:30 A. M.

Classic Concerts.

We are glad to see that the gentlemen who recently gave us the first series of Classical Concerts ever attempted in Chicago, have determined to give a second series of four, commencing this evening, at the Briggs House. This announcement will be particularly gratifying to all lovers of good music, of whom we opine there are many in Chicago, and we sincerely trust they will do their best to insure the success of this laudable attempt to make chamber concerts one of the permanent institutions of our city. The season is now so far advanced that this will be the last series that can be given before another autumn, and much depends upon the success of the present series whether we shall have further attempts in the same direction. If success attends this effort we are assured that the artists will do everything to procure and practice a choice repertoire of masterworks to be performed during the ensuing fall and winter. The programme offered for to-night is unusually attractive. It opens with a famous Quintette of Shuman for piano and strings. The first movement, "Allegro brilliante," with its grand introduction and delicious melody, is followed by a march of great beauty and which may well rank with the celebrated "Marches funebres" of Beethoven and Chopier. The Scherzo is wild and very brilliant, taxing to the utmost the powers of all the performers and almost persuading the hearer that he is listening to a full orchestra. The Allegro is a finale worthy of the other movements. The concert closes with Beethoven's beautiful String Quartette in C. Minor. This is one of the early works of Beethoven and its character and style reminds one strongly of Haydn and Mozart—so clear and beautiful it is, and so free from that obscurity that makes it so difficult to comprehend some of his later works. In addition to this, the programme embraces a brilliant violin solo by De Clerque, baritone solo by De Passio, and a Mendelssohn four part song by the Mendelssohn Society. We trust that all real music lovers will make it a point to be present tonight.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Just received and will be sold cheaper than ever a splendid stock of Gas Fixtures. H. M. WILMARTH, 75 South Clark St. mch22 3tew 6w.

WHAT THE PUBLIC SAY.—Use none but Singer's Sewing Machines, for they are the best manufactured. Their many merits entitle them to the distinction of being used by all classes and in all avocations. The accuracy and certainty with which they sew garments of all descriptions is ensuring a large daily sale of the Tailoring Machine at this agency. A call at the exhibition room, 66 Lake street, will convince any that we pay them no empty compliment, for they force the truth of even the most extravagant laudation by their work. mch17-6t

KEROSENE AND COAL OIL LAMPS.—The smallest stock in the city of *old styles* can be found at Lamp and Oil Emporium between Washington and Madison streets. mch10-12t

☞ Grover & Baker's celebrated Double Speeded Shuttle Sewing Machine, for Tailors, Cap Makers, Boot and Shoe Binders and Manufacturers, Saddle and Harness Makers, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Heavy Double Speeded Shuttle Sewing Machines, $50.00 Binders, (Extra,) $5.00. W. C. MASON, Agent, No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago. 8-3w

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. F. Tuttle, W. F. TOMPKINS and Miss JENNIE HAYWARD, all of this city.

UNION CHEMICAL PAINT, Manufactured and Sold by the **Chicago Paint Company,** OFFICE: 197 Washington Street.
It is the cheapest paint in the world. It covers so quick that the desired number of coats may be given in a few hours. It is perfectly healthy and free from all disagreeable odor. It is very durable, and may be polished as smooth as the finest marble. It will not peel off and cannot be blistered by heat. It is beautifully white, and will not turn yellow from being in darkness. ONE POUND will go as far as TWO pounds of lead paint, and costs but ONE HALF the money. For ceiling walls and fresco painting, no other can at all compare with it. It is ready for use as it comes from the keg, and needs no mixing or grinding. ☞SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.☜
New York, May 3d, 1859. This may certify that I had submitted to me, for my use and examination, the "Union Chemical Paint," which I have used and tested in all the various ways known to the trade—many that no other paint could stand—and I find it, in every respect, all that it is represented to be, and a much better article of paint than I had ever expected could be made. I have had over twenty years experience both in Painting and Chemistry, and am prepared to state for the satisfaction of the public, that nothing can, in my opinion, be made to equal it. CHARLES A. HART. mh19b781 1m

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE, For Through Freight Only. Via New Central, Great Western, and connecting roads to Chicago and all the West. The Roads forming this old and reliable route from the Seaboard and the West, have organized a FAST FREIGHT LINE. Giving proof of Reliability and greatly increased Dispatch to Freight—the trains forming the Line, East and West, run with the same regularity, making sure connections at the termini of each Road as Through Passenger Trains. Rates as low as by any other line. Reclamations Promptly and Fairly Adjusted. Mark Packages, "Fast Express Line, via G. W. R." In New York, deliver goods at Hudson River Railroad Passenger Depot, 72 Warren street, or at Canal Street Depot. In Boston, deliver goods at [illegible] Worcester Railroad Depot, and mark as above. Through Bill of Lading given, and Reclamations paid, at any of the Company's Offices. E. P. BEACH, Agent, 273 Broadway, New York. OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 31 State street, Boston. **A. WALLINGFORD, Western Agent.** Corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. mh21-60-1y

FOR SALE—The Brig N. M. STANDART, As she now lies at the Port of Milwaukee, will be sold cheap to a good purchaser. She can be put in order for the Spring Trade for about $1,800; will bear a standard class for three years, and carries 17,000 bushels wheat. Also—the sails, rigging, anchors, chains, patent windlass, and all the gear saved from the wreck of the BRIG GREYHOUND, all in good order and in store at Sheboygan, Wis. will be sold low and on good terms. Apply to C. VAN BUREN, Agent, No. 1 Dole's Building, Corner South Water and Clark streets. mh19-b843-1m

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Collins, Brown & Burgie, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of J. P. Brown. Collins and Burgie being only authorized to settle all out-standing claims of the late firm. J. L. COLLINS, JOHN P. BROWN, H. C. BURGIE. Chicago, March 7, 1860. The undersigned will continue to carry on the Foundry business at the old stand, cor. Van Buren and Jefferson sts. COLLINS & BURGIE. mh21-b851-1m

CLEAR THE TRACK for LONG JOHN.—Messrs. [illegible]: I wish to call the attention of our City Fathers to the Store of Jones & Lauth, located at the corner of Franklin and South Water street, where they have some half dozen men constantly tumbling out and tumbling in Iron, Nails, Sheet Iron, &c., &c., to my great annoyance in my daily walks to the Board of Trade. COMMISSION MERCHANT. mh20 b824-1w

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Have won the Highest Premiums at the Fairs of the **United States Agricultural Society,** And at the State Fairs of MAINE, VERMONT, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, OHIO, INDIANA, KENTUCKY, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, CALIFORNIA, And at the Fairs of Metropolitan Mechanic's Institute, Washington, American Institute, New York, Mechanic's Association, Boston, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Mechanic's Institute, Baltimore, Mechanic's Association, Cincinnati, Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, Kentucky Institute, Louisville, Mechanical Association, St. Louis, Mechanic's Institute, San Francisco, —AND AT— **Hundreds of County Fairs.** At the late U. S. Fair at Chicago the Society awarded this Machine the FIRST PREMIUM, a Grand Silver Medal, and the Special Premium of a $100 Silver Pitcher. The Lock-Stitch made by this machine is the only stitch that cannot be ravelled, and that presents the same appearance each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. No family should be without this economical time and labor-saving machine. It does the sewing of a family or manufacturer with strength and beauty, stitching the lightest or heaviest fabric in the same time that ten seamstresses require to do the same by hand. 21,305 of these machines were sold in 1859. A printed Bill of Directions, illustrating the different parts is sent with each machine, this is sufficiently explicit to show its use. All orders executed with care and promptitude. Machines when shipped are boxed with everything necessary to use them, and can be delivered by express (without injury) to any section of the country. Send for a Circular. GEO. B. CHITTENDEN, General Agent, Nos. 167 & 169 Lake st., Chicago, Ill. Box 4307 P. O. mh21-b710-3m1stp

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 126 - - CLARK STREET. - - 126 CHARLES L. NOBLE, AGENT & MANAGER, Best kinds of **Kerosene and Coal Oils** THE "EXCELSIOR" BURNER, Giving more light than any other Kerosene or Coal Oil burner in use, are sold at low figures to the trade. **Wicks, Paper Shades, Chimnies, Oil Cans, Brushes, and Parts of Lamps,** Constantly on hand. Parties buying in LARGE QUANTITIES can buy as cheap as to order from the East and pay freight and exchange. [illegible]

MICHIGAN AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE. Forty feet front on Michigan avenue and 112 feet deep, at the corner of Harrison street, with or without improvements. Forty feet front on Michigan avenue, south and adjoining the above by 112 feet deep, with the improvements. Also—Three Lots with the improvements thereon on Harrison street, near Michigan avenue. The above property is located in the most desirable residence part of the city. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgages for seven years—or extra inducements for cash. Possession given on May 1st, 1860. For particulars and small bills [illegible] 42 Lasalle street.

PASSOVER BREAD.—The undersigned having received the contract of manufacturing the Passover Bread from the Congregation K. A. M. of this city, begs leave to announce to the Israelites in the Western country that he is prepared to fill orders of the above article to any amount at 20c per pound, (box to be included.) Orders sent to his address will meet with prompt attention. THOMAS THOMSON, Agent, [illegible]

FINE FAMILY CARRIAGE for Sale at Tiffany's Stable, rear of Tremont House. Inquire for JOHN DOYLE. This Carriage originally cost $400 and [illegible] mh17-b806-6t

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. ja1-b894-y

LOST—Yesterday, a black Portmonnaie, containing from twenty to fifty dollars in bills. BENJAMIN F. MILLERD, Corner Lake and Clark sts. mh23x1t

WANTED—A good Salesman for a Jobbing Trade,—acquainted in the country—one who has had experience in Crockery and Glassware preferred—will find an opening by addressing "L. H. E." at this office. No common Clerks need make application; we wish a No. 1. mh23b890 2t

BOATMEN, AHOY!!—If you want a good Head Light, bring your Lamps to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street, between Washington and Madison streets, and have them altered to burn Kerosene Oil. We have altered any quantity, which are giving great satisfaction.

TO RENT—A Residence from May first. The dwelling house No. 63 Ohio street between Wells and Franklin streets, containing eight large well-ventilated rooms, and outer-kitchen 15x30 feet. The lot is 84x125. Conveniently reached by Wells street omnibuses and by cars on Clark street and Chicago avenue. Apply to SAMUEL S. GREELEY, 51 Dearborn street. mh23b892 3t

WANTED—Any person having for rent a desirably located furnished house suitable for a small family, (no children,) can find a good tenant by addressing "T. S." post office box 2897. mh23b895 1t

WANTED—A young lady wants a situation as Teacher in a Common School. Is qualified to teach the Common English Branches, Drawing, Composition, Latin and Greek Roots, and, if necessary, can teach all kinds of Fancy Needle Work. References if required. Address M. G., box 2180. mh23x1t

WANTED— Good Horse-Collar HANDS. TURNER & SIDWAY, 208 Randolph street, Chicago. mh23b896 1w

WANTED—To lease a residence lot, North Side, between Michigan and Superior and Rush and Wells streets, for ten or more years. Rent must be low. Address, with full description and rent, post office box 3956. mh23x1t

GREAT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. S. CAHILL now offers his large and splendid stock of *Boots and Shoes,* To the amount of EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, To be sold at Auction. The stock comprises Boots and Shoes of all kinds for Ladies, Gents, Boys, Youths, Children, of the very best quality. There is not a single pair of pegged work among the whole lot. All have been got up by Mr. Cahill for his first-class retail trade. The sale to take place April 25th, 1860. Terms of sale—Six Months. S. CAHILL, 377 Broadway, New York City. mh23b887 1m

FOR GREEN BAY AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The Steamer OGONTZ, CAPT. DOGGAL, Will leave for the above ports on MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 26th, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. E. GOODRICH. mh23b893 2t

TO MONEY BORROWERS and LOANERS.—For the sum of $1 and postage, I will send to any part of the State, an exact copy of the most correct form of (with directions how to prepare,) Real Estate Papers, upon which to obtain and loan money, either in Chicago or any other portion of the state of Illinois. Such information will save parties much time and expense. Address EPHRAIM H. CUMMINGS, No. 103 Randolph street, Chicago. mh23x1t

BOOKS FOR SALE.—Harper's Magazine, 19 Vols. Atlantic do 4 do Being complete sets of both Magazines from first number to date, well and uniformly bound, half morocco, library style. Inquire at No. 14 Dearborn street, over U. S. Express office. mh23x1t

MASSASOIT HOUSE. FOOT OF SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Only fifty feet from the Great Central Depot of Burlington and Quincy, Hannibal and St. Jo, Illinois Central, Lafayette and Indianapolis, Michigan Central, Cairo and St. Louis, Cincinnati. BY K. WINNE. This house is now under the management of K. Winne, well known as former proprietor of the Neil House, Columbus, and Winne House, Cincinnati, Ohio, and will be kept in all respects first-class, at the low rate of $1.50 per day. Baggage taken to and from the depot free of charge. mh20b891 1w

TAXES AT LAKE FOREST.—The tax list for 1859, on property in the towns of Shields and Deerfield, at Lake Forest, has been returned to the County Treasurer's office at Waukegan, and will be advertised about the first of April. In order to give parties an opportunity to pay their taxes in this city, I have procured a copy of the list, and Mr. [illegible] Book-keeper of Wm. Blair & Co., Lake street, Chicago, will receive the taxes up to April 1st next. Ten Cents per lot will be charged to defray expenses of advertising and collecting. [illegible] PAGE, Treasurer. L. F. Assistant. Chicago March 22, 1860. mh23b894 1w

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!! The undersigned having Removed from 45 South Clark street to 123 - LAKE STREET, - 123 One door East of Clark. Is now opening the most Select and Fashionable Stock of Millinery Goods, &c., &c., Ever brought to this city, which have been selected with the greatest care. He solicits a call before purchasing elsewhere, as all goods will be sold at New York prices. CHAS. NEUBERGER, Agent. mh22b897 2w

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. CHICAGO, March 22, 1860. SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after April 1st, 1860, this Company will run an Accommodation Train between Fox River and Chicago daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Leaving Elgin about 6.30 a.m., Geneva about 6.45 a.m. Arriving at Chicago 8.30 a.m. Leaving Chicago at 5.30 p.m.; arriving at Elgin about 7.30 p.m., and at Geneva about 7.15 p.m. COMMUTATION AND EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold for this train at greatly reduced rates. Parties doing business in Chicago, and wishing to reside in the country, are particularly requested to avail themselves of this arrangement. For Further information apply at the General Passenger Office, Wells street Depot, Chicago. S. B. TALCOTT, Gen'l Supt. H. H. PORTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ILLINOIS STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY. John C. W. Bailey & Co., Beg to inform the WHOLESALE MERCANTILE HOUSES, Manufacturers, Insurance Co's., And others that they are about to publish the ILLINOIS STATE Business Directory, And in furtherance of the same, the Subscriptions and Advertisements already obtained for it by SMITH, DUMOULIN & CO., are merged therein, and in the confident determination to complete this work in the most careful manner, they entertain the hope of compiling it to the satisfaction of the public at large. Business houses will see that this is a most desirable medium for advertising their business, manufactures and professions, for which purpose it is intended to call the attention of buyers in Chicago, and other cities and towns in the State, but where any may be unintentionally overlooked, a line addressed to us will meet with prompt attention. This work, it may be relied upon, shall be one of the most complete, reliable and useful of its kind. It will contain the names in full of every person in business, first alphabetically, with their occupations and residence in city or village, and county; then classified and inserted under their respective occupations, with residence or address, distinguishing the wholesale from the retail dealer, so that every person in the State, in every profession, can be seen at a glance. A COPIOUS APPENDIX will be added, most useful to Business and Professional men. It will contain the Domestic Legislature, Courts of Law and terms, a Postoffice and Railroad Directory, Educational Interests and Colleges in the State, Religious Organizations, Incorporated and Joint Stock Companies, Public Institutions, Secret Societies, and the grand offices of each, Banks of Issue, Insurance Companies, the Topography and the Mineral and Agricultural Productions of the State, Statistics, and all other matters of a permanent and useful information. The edition will be from 3,000 to 5,000 copies, according as the work may be sustained by general subscription, and the compilers encouraged in their enterprise. Address JOHN C. W. BAILEY & CO. P. O. Box 4284, Chicago.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, April term, A. D. 1860. Francis S. Pease for the use of Albert E. Goodrich, vs. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company. Public notice is hereby given to the said Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Francis S. Pease for the use of Albert E. Goodrich and against the estate of the said Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company for the sum of four thousand and [illegible] dollars directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore unless you the said Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GOODWIN, LARNED & GOODWIN, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, April Term, A. D. 1860. Reuben Taylor vs. James D. Sturtevant. Public notice is hereby given to the said James D. Sturtevant that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago dated the twenty-first day of March, 1860, at the suit of the said Reuben Taylor and against the estate of the said James D. Sturtevant for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750.00) directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you the said James D. Sturtevant shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1860 give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Reuben Taylor, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GOODWIN, LARNED & GOODWIN, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

FLOUR AND FEED.—One of the best located stands in the city for sale. To a person with $700, a rare chance is offered. Books shown, and satisfactory reasons given for selling. The sales are for cash, and the expense of doing business small. Address [illegible] Chicago post office.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.—1,000 lbs for sale by CLEVELAND & ASPALL, 74 State street.

New Advertisements.

OPPOSITION TICKET. YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. REFORM AND ECONOMY.
FOR PRESIDENT, WM. H. BRADLEY, Clerk of the U. S. Court.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, B. F. CARVER, Cashier Marine Bank.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT, E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead Works.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, CHAS. A. GREGORY, Arnold, Lay & G., Attorneys.
RECORDING SECRETARY, CHAS. T. BOAL, E. G. Hall, Kimbark & Co.
TREASURER, GEO. W. DEERING, With Geo. Smith & Co.
MANAGERS—W. R. GOULD, Gould Bros.; A. J. AVERELL; GEO. HOWLAND, at the High School; JAS. P. ROOT, Root & Walker, Attorneys; GEO. W. CHANDLER, Comptroller's Office; CHAS. P. KELLOGG, Barret, King & Co.; C. B. FARWELL, County Clerk.
☞ Opposition to the present arrangement and mode of obtaining books from the Library. mh23b884 3t

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. REGULAR TICKET.
PRESIDENT. PHILIP WADSWORTH, of Huntington, Wadsworth & Parks.
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT. MELVILLE W. FULLER, of Dow and Fuller.
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT. CHARLES R. LARRABEE, of Larrabee & North.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY. HENRY W. BISHOP, JR., of Thompson & Bishop.
RECORDING SECRETARY. CHARLES C. CHASE, Secretary Chicago Hide and Leather Co.
TREASURER. LEWIS C. ELLSWORTH, of Exchange Bank.
MANAGERS. CHARLES M. HENDERSON, of C. M. Henderson & Co.; HIRAM L. LEWIS, of Hoyne, Miller & Lewis; CHARLES H. HAM; CHARLES L. THOMAS, of Farwell, Smith & Thomas; ANDREW MATTESON, of the Chicago Times; BENJAMIN V. PAGE, of Lewis & Page; WM. L. GREENLEAF, Deputy Clerk Circuit Court. mh22 b882 3t

Coughs! Coughs! Coughs! Colds! Colds! Colds!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!

BROWN'S TROCHES. "Pre-eminently the first and best." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK. "Great service in subduing Hoarseness." REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK. "I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON. "Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON. "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON. "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON. "Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS. "I heartily unite in the above recommendation." REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS. ☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box. Sold by FENTON & CO., 94 Lake Street, (OPP. TREMONT HOUSE.) oc10-6

Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Association for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business, will be held at their rooms (Portland Block,) on Saturday, March 24th, A. D. 1860. The polls will be opened at 9½ o'clock A. M. of that day, and remain open until 7½ o'clock P. M. The meeting for the purpose of hearing the report of the Executive Committee, and the transaction of business, will commence at 7½ o'clock P. M. And among other measures to be submitted to the meeting for its action will be the question of changing the present arrangements in the Library Room for the accommodation of Ladies and others, in obtaining books. Per order of Executive Com. E. S. WELLS, President. MELVILLE W. FULLER, Secretary. mh22b881 3t

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life.
SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus....$448,617.50
MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus....$212,196.00
HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus....$218,576.61
HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus....$244,566.67
KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus....$234,282.09
CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, } Agents. No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets. de22 b662-9m 1st p

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MAKERS. The subscriber, in consequence of ill-health, offers to sell one of the best Soap and Candle Factories in the West, Situated at 224 Kinzie Street, Chicago. Having a large run of custom. The building is 100 feet by 80, with brick front, two large Soap Pans of 25,000 capacity each, two small Kittles, (one iron and one copper); five Hurmiston's patent Candle Machines, in perfect order; Steam Boiler, with a twelve horse-power Engine attached; Soap Frames, Racks, and everything necessary for carrying on the business. The chance is one well worth the attention of any one desirous of engaging in the business. Apply to GEO. H. WINCHESTER, 224 Kinzie street, or post office box 2861. mh16b829 1m

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mh16b828 3m

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, 171 . . Washington Street. . . 171 Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago. No Girls sent from the office without a good card.

PLANTS, TREES, FLOWERS, &c.—Those wanting such things will do well to call and see my choice assortment. Greenhouses and Grounds on Lake View Plank Road; Depot in town, 45 South Clark street, where my patrons can find Boquets, and samples of plants and flowers. ROGER SANDERS, Lake View Flower Garden, Chicago, Ill. mh14x1w

BONE MANURE.—We have one hundred tons of Bone Manure on hand, which we recommend to Gardeners. No person ought to plant Grapes without using it, as every one knows its value for promoting their growth. Inquire at 188 South Water street, or at our Factory, Bridgeport. C. WAHL & SONS. mh21-1wz

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. Any person having Second-Hand Furniture to sell can hear of a customer by addressing "J. M.," through the Post Office. mh17x1w

NOTICE.—There will be an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Garden City Building Association on Wednesday evening the 28th day of March, at the office of the Secretary, No. 185 South Water street, at which time there will be an election of officers for the ensuing year. L. C. HALL, Secretary.

LUMBER YARD WANTED.—The undersigned want to lease a Lumber Yard from May 1st. Parties having such to rent, can address us through the Post Office, stating terms and location. BREWSTER & HILLS.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 10 per Cent. for Five Years. ☞ Short Paper Discounted. B. F. DOWNING & CO. 63 Clark-st.

FOR THE LADIES.—Go to Hooker & Jones, No. 107 Lake street, and purchase some of the beautiful Flowers they have for sale.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. *Chicago Salesroom No. 132 Lake Street,* R. PARKER PIERCE, Agent. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom the Machine will be furnished at liberal discount. Address WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. For Strength, Durability, Ease of Management, Simplicity and Adaptation to all varieties of Family Sewing, is UNSURPASSED by any Machine in the market. Chicago Sales Room 132 Lake street.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Sews from two Spools without rewinding and finish each seam by its own operation without recourse to the hand needle, as is required by other Machines. Every Machine warranted. Chicago Salesroom, 132 LAKE STREET. ja6-'60-1y-1stp

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. FRIDAY EVENING, March 23d. Benefit of Mr. J. D. Dillon. Mr. Dillon in announcing his first benefit to the citizens of Chicago, respectfully presents the following entertainment, and trusts his humble efforts to please the patrons of the theatre will be deemed worthy a share of the patronage so freely extended on all occasions. The performance will commence with John Brougham's Comedy of OUR IRISH COUSIN. Ted Murphy.....Mr. Dillon. With the Songs—"Widow Mahoney," and "The Whiskey with Exquisite Smell." The entire company will appear. After which the ZOUAVE TWINS will appear and play the American Reveille. To conclude with the beautiful farce of QUEEN'S OWN. Phedlin O'Smirk, with songs of "The Irish Mormon," and "Old Ireland, you're my Darling," Mr. Dillon. ☞ Lester Wallack's successful drama entitled THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN is in preparation and will be presented in a magnificent style. ☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely. ☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c.; Second Circle, 25c.; Lower Private Boxes, $6; Upper, $5. Z. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

CLASSICAL CONCERT.—First of the Second Series, To be given in the BRIGGS HOUSE, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 23d, 1860. At Eight O'Clock. *DePASSIO, Baritone, P. BECKER, Pianist, DeCLERQUE, Violinist, A. MELMS, Violoncellist.* PROGRAMME.
1—Quintette, Op. 44, in Eb Major, for Piano, 2 Violins, Alto and Violoncello.....Schumann. Allegro brilliante de modo d'una Marcia, Scherzo, Allegro. Becker, DeClerque, Mueller, Grote and Melms.
2. Wanderer's Night Song.....Mendelssohn. By the Gentlemen of the Mendelssohn Society.
3. Fantasia Caprice.....Vieuxtemps. Mr. DeClerque.
4. O! Mighty Magic, from the Pardon of Ploermel. Myarbeer. Mr. DePassio.
5. Quartette. Op 18, No. 4, C minor, for 2 Violins, Alto and Violoncello.....Beethoven. DeClerque, Mueller, Grote and Melms.
☞ One Season Ticket for a Series of four concerts, $1.50. Single tickets 50 cents. To be had at all the Music Stores, and at the office of the Briggs House. mh23x1t

METROPOLITAN HALL.—Positively for Six Nights Only. COMMENCING Wednesday Evening, March 21, 1860. The World Renowned HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, From Niblo's Saloon, New York. R. M. HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL & G. W. GRIFFIN, Proprietors. This unequalled Troupe, comprising sixteen of the most brilliant stars of the Profession, will appear as above in their Unique, Original and Unapproachable SOIREES D'ETHIOPE. For full particulars see small bills. ☞ PRICE OF ADMISSION, 25 Cents. Reserved Seats 50 Cents. Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7¾. ☞ Gentlemanly Ushers will be in attendance, and the most strict order will be maintained. LOUIS A. ZWISLER, Agent. mh19-b851-8t

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL at MADAME AKERSTROM'S Assembly Rooms, No. 127 Randolph street, Corner of Wells, on Monday, March 26th. Every precaution will be taken to exclude objectionable persons, and make this the most pleasant party of the season. During the evening an Irish Lilt, a Comic Chinese Dance, and a Sailor's Hornpipe will be danced by three young ladies in full costume. No negro characters admitted. mh23x3t

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark streets, (Entrance on Madison.) Class open at all times for beginners; will continue open until 1st of June. Children's Class every Wednesday and Saturday; parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Visitors. No person will be admitted except upon an introduction from one of the scholars. fe11b607-3m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A neatly furnished front suit of rooms on the second floor, may be obtained with board, (or unfurnished if desired,) at 24 and 26 Lake street. mh21x1w

BOARDING.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and lady and single gentlemen, to let with board at No. 20 South Adams street. Also, a few day boarders desired. mh16x2w

Stoves.

$25,000 To be CLOSED OUT AT 25 per Cent. Less than Cost. Having purchased the stock of goods in the store heretofore occupied by THOMAS GEORGE, 201 LAKE STREET, We will offer them for sale for the next 60 days, at 25 per cent. less than cost, consisting of STOVES, FURNACES, RANGES, REGISTERS, COPPER WARE, BRASS WARE, Stamped Ware, Plain Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japanned Ware. All kinds of House Furnishing Goods, RAILROAD GOODS, &c. This Stock consists of FIRST CLASS GOODS, and offers a rare opportunity to purchase at Wholesale or Retail. ROBERTS, GREEN & CO. mh10b778 1m

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! AT ALLEN & DALTON'S, 71 ....LAKE STREET....71 Where may be bought at very low prices for Cash COOK STOVES of various patterns, PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal. OFFICE STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal. BOX STOVES for Hotels and R. R. Cars, &c. RUSSIA IRON AIR TIGHT STOVES, Also the famous Hard Coal Burner RADIATOR. Plain, Planished & Japaned Tinware, Housekeeping Goods in General. Stoves cleaned and set up at short notice. Remember the place 71 - - LAKE STREET. - - 71 JAS. T. ALLEN, ...JAS. P. DALTON.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES, at H. W. LANDRETH'S, No. 210 State street. Self-Regulator Stoves, Air-Tight Stoves for Wood and Coal, at manufacturer's prices. Conquest Cooking Stove. Although the improvement in Stoves have, perhaps, kept pace with the advancement in style and quality of other articles of manufacture, there are many who still look for something better in principle, and more perfect in construction, and more economical in the consumption of fuel. The "Conquest Stove" is made to meet this particular demand. It is manufactured in the highest style of workmanship, and combines with substantial advantages, many new and desirable improvements possessed by no other stove. For sale by H. W. LANDRETH, 210 State street. oc31-a686-1y

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 140 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware. ap3-a875-1y

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. Hungarian..Capt. Jones. Nova Scotian..Capt. Borland. Bohemian..McMaster. North American..Alton. North Briton..Grange. Canadian, (new). Anglo Saxon..Ballantine. New ship, (building). Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool: First Class, according to state room, $91 and $105. Steerage, found with cooked provisions, [illegible]. Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months, $150 and 210. [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the *Grand Trunk Railway* OF CANADA, Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. [illegible] **Chicago and Liverpool** [illegible] WALTER SHANLY, General Manager. JAS. WARRACK, Agent, 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

FRESH SHAD, Halibut, Haddock, Codfish, EELS, SMELTS, &c. L. B. PLATT & CO., 45 State street.

Wanted.

WANTED—To sell or exchange for a Piano Forte, a new light Top-Buggy, of Eastern make. Address post office box 318. mh23b877 6t

WANTED—Board, with furnished room, for three single gentlemen, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address Box 2167. mh21x3t

WANTED—By a young man from Maine, a situation as Accountant or Salesman in a wholesale establishment. Has a thorough knowledge of Book-Keeping and can furnish best of references. Address "L. A. L.," at this office. mh21x3t

WANTED—A Situation by a young man as Porter in any hotel or wholesale store. Good references given. Address ROBERT GILROY, Press and Tribune Office, or 415 State street, Harrison House. mh21x3t

WANTED—A Good Store in the central part of the city, suitable to the Clock and Jewelry business. From 17 to 20 feet front by 50 to 80 feet deep. Address P. O. Box 4088, Chicago. mh19 b847-1w

WANTED—A steady man, with many years experience, and the best of reference, as a Distiller of Alcohol, Camphene, &c., wishes a situation in Chicago in this line. Would accept of moderate wages, say $50 per month. Address T. W. WARREN, St. Louis, Mo. mh21x3t

WANTED—By a Lawyer, well acquainted with the Common Law and Chancery practice, a connection with an established lawyer, either as partner or to take charge of the business. Address RICHARD LAW, Chicago Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had. mh21x3t

WANTED—An Active and Energetic Young Man—thorough Double Entry Book-keeper and Invoice Clerk, wishing to give up his present employment by May 1st, or before if desired, wishes a situation as above. The best of city and other references will be given. Address at this office. J. AMAN. mh21x3t

WANTED—COOPERAGE—The subscriber will advance on Packing Barrels received by him in store and will hold till sold. HOOP POLES, STAVES AND HEADINGS Bought and for sale. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 73 Dearborn street. fe17b689 3m

WANTED—To purchase a good Dwelling House and Lot on Wabash or Michigan Avenue, north of Twelfth street. Persons having such property for sale will please leave a written description, price and terms at the office of S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 33 Dearborn Street. mh16b813 1w

WANTED—A Partner in an established manufacturing business in the city of Chicago, either active or special, with a cash capital of three or five thousand dollars. The business is safe, profitable and well established. Parties desiring to learn particulars can do so by addressing box 4086, post office, Chicago, Illinois. mh16-3wz

WANTED—Agents Wanted.—200 Agents wanted in the States of Illinois Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. Great inducements are offered. Agents are making from $50 to $80 per month. The article is entirely new, very useful, and sells rapidly, affording large profits. Exclusive territory given to Agents if desired. Address, with stamp, "W. L. G.," Post Office Box 3871, Chicago, Ill. mh5-b743-1m

WANTED—$10,000 or $15,000 Wanted to purchase the above amount of goods for which will be paid one-fourth in cash, one-half in city property, unencumbered, and balance in notes and stocks. Would not object to a stock from a country store, or one of less amount. Address 3983, Chicago, stating where goods may be seen, or an interview had, which will receive prompt attention. mh20-b859-1w

WANTED—From $6,000 to $10,000.—Wanted to purchase a stock of the above amount, either of Dry Goods, Groceries or Boots and Shoes, (would not object to a mixed stock, suitable for a country store), for which will be paid a first-class mortgage, drawing interest annually and secured on central productive property in the city of Chicago, or an unencumbered Farm in one of the best counties in the State of Illinois, as the parties may agree. Address "Henry," Post Office box 4184, stating where goods may be seen or an interview had, which will receive prompt attention. mh20-b859-1w

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED, Worth from $3,000 to $5,000, Will assume some incumbrance and pay balance in outside property. Apply to J. L. LEE or S. WADSWORTH, 44 Clark street.

AGENTS WANTED—We want active men to sell our articles in every City, Town and Village in the Western States. To such we can offer superior inducements. We can warrant them from $1.75 to $3.00 per day. Call at room 18 No. 97 Dearborn Street, or address (with postage stamp.) TELFER & DAY, Chicago, Illinois. ja28b818 3m

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two new three-story brick Houses on Fulton street, near Union Park, with modern improvements. Apply at 564 West Lake street, after five o'clock P. M. F. H. CUTTING.

TO RENT.—Docks on the East Side South Branch between Van Buren and Harrison streets. B. F. ADAMS, 92 Lake street, (up-stairs.)

TO RENT.—Two Houses a few Blocks west of Union Park, one containing seven rooms with cellar, the other six with good well and cistern. Price $8 per month each. Inquire of J. F. Starr, brick building on the corner of North Water and Clark streets, or Address box 4339. mh19x1w

TO RENT—The dwelling houses Nos. 288 and 294 Wabash avenue. Possession of 294 given April 1st. Also, Nos. 2 and 4 Carpenter street, between Lake and Fulton. Apply to A. AVERELL, 279 Wabash avenue. mh13x1w

FOR RENT—We will rent to a Good tenant the second story of our warehouse—60x180 feet, and light on the sides. It is the finest sale-room in the city and will be rented cheap to a desirable tenant. COOLEY & FARWELL. mh5b794 1m

TO RENT—Several furnished dwellings. Parties commencing house keeping are invited to examine. Also, dwellings in different parts of the city, several good offices and stores. Inquire at No. 184 South Clark street, up stairs, of C. H. ABBOTT. mh21-1b63-2w

TO RENT.—A Wharfing Lot on South Branch, 187 feet front by 185 feet deep from the river to Franklin street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. [illegible] well adapted for a Coal, Stone or Lumber Yard. Apply to E. O. LARNED, 97 Washington street.

FOR RENT.—That very eligible suite of Offices over the Custom House, now occupied by Mr. Hugh McLennan & Co. Possession 1st May. Apply to C. R. Starkweather, No. 16 Custom House Building, between 11 and 12 A. M., or to CONLEY & KINSELLA, 17 Clark street. mh21x3t

TO RENT—The two story dwelling-house, 483 West Adams street, suitable for a genteel family; within two blocks of the Madison street Railway. A large garden with small fruits, shrubbery and shade trees, good cellar, excellent water, with good barn and out-houses. Rent low to a good tenant. The furniture in the house can be purchased at a bargain, and possession given the first of April if required. Apply at the office of M. LAFLIN, 49 South Water street. mh21-1b62-2w

TO RENT—Two three story brick dwellings No. 122 and 124 Oak street, half a block west of North Clark street horse railway, each 11 rooms, bath room and closets, gas, hydrants, and cistern water, lot double the usual depth; barn on the rear planked alley. The above in the best neighborhood to North Division. [illegible] to let only to responsible tenants. No. 122 now ready, and the other on the 1st of May next. The owner is able to loan or extend payment of rent to tenants, if desired, on approved security, at legal interest. Apply to WM. GAMBLE, Office No. 3 Lind's Block, Randolph street Bridge. mh15b811 2m

TO RENT—An excellent two story house, No. 87 Adams between Clark and State street—$300 per annum. A desirable new Cottage, seven apartments, No. 122 Peoria street—$10 per month. Cottage, seven apartments, rear of 144 Carrol, on Wayman street—$8 per month. Store 156 Washington street—$14 per month. Tenement, four rooms, Blanchard Row, off Washington street—$7 per month. Possession of above given on the first May. Two tenements of four rooms each, and in Brick House, 1st floor of 217 and 219 Lake street—$12 per month. Also, 2 tenements, four rooms each, Brick House, 2d floor of 217 and 219 Lake street—$10 per month. Possession of the above given immediately. Apply to ALEX. WHITE, 132 Washington street. mh17-b830-2w

TO THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES, LUMBERMEN, and others. The undersigned desires to lease lots on the South Branch, docked, with Railroad side tracks, &c., for a term of years; and for responsible tenants will erect suitable buildings for Packing, Milling, Tanning, &c. [illegible] Apply DR. BRAINARD, 10 South Clark street, [illegible] fe20b682-3m

TO LEASE—10 Acres of ground near the Baptist College will be leased for cultivation to a good tenant for three or four years, on reasonable terms. Apply at 178 Lake street or of C. B. NELSON. mh17-b816-3w

HOUSES! HOUSES!!—TWO houses situated on Michigan Avenue, south of Twelfth street, very desirable for two friends, and fully furnished with gas, hot and cold water, bath rooms. In fact, all the conveniences of a pleasant and cheap residence. Possession April first. N. P. WILDER, No. 7 Washington, or 47 State street. mh10b792 1m

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A superior Concord made Peddling Wagon. Inquire of ENOCH WOODS, 56 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A PIANO—This Instrument was new three years ago—is as good as new. Cost $325. Cheap for cash. Address post office box 1800.

SCHOONER CALEDONIA for Sale.—The Schr. Caledonia, lying at the foot of Washington street. Inquire of ROBERT STEWART, Office corner Market and Washington streets. mh22x1w

FOR SALE.—The Schooner St. Lawrence. This vessel is one hundred and forty tons burthen, is well furnished, and known to be one of the handiest vessels on the Lake. Will be sold cheap. Apply to DOLITTLE & HOLMES, or to G. STEEL & CO.

FOR SALE—Pork and Lard.—A prime article, always on hand by quantity or single barrel. Sugar cured Beef Tongues for family use. Also White Fish and Trout. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 73 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A Machine Shop and Foundry together with buildings and machinery, all in running order, [illegible] Apply to ENOCH WOODS, 56 Lake street.

FOR SALE—At the great Music Depot, 45 Lake street, two Organ Harmoniums, made by Mason & Hamlin, of Boston. [illegible] H. M. HIGGINS.

BRICK FOR SALE.—60,000 For sale low at Lake street Mills, Nos. 162 and 163 West Lake street. STEVENS & NORRIS.

LONG JOIST.—3 inch Norway Pine Long Joist. For sale by HOLBROOK, ELKINS & CO. mh17-b836-1w

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion			[illegible]
"	"	each subsequent day, [illegible]	[illegible]
"	"	two weeks, [illegible]	[illegible]
"	"	one month, [illegible]	[illegible]
"	"	three months, [illegible]	12.[illegible]
"	"	six months, [illegible]	20.[illegible]
"	"	one year	[illegible]

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 20 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
$ 1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
.50 " " for each subsequent month.
20.10 " " for one year.

Auction Sales.

STAFFORD & SMEDLEY'S EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE BY CATALOGUE, AT THEIR SALESROOM, 149 South Water Street, Chicago, Two doors west of Clark street, We will sell to the highest bidder on the 4th day of April next, Sale to commence at 10 A. M., a large assortment of French and American double and single THICK GLASS. Also, a stock of Paints, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish, &c., of a house declining business, consisting in part as follows: 300 boxes French single and double (all sizes) thick glass. 430 " American " " " 10 bbls. Japan. 10 kegs do (12 gal's each.) 20 do do 5 do 1 bbl. No. 1 Furniture Varnish. 3 bbls. Fire-proof Paint. 5 kegs No. 1 do do. 3 bbls. Venetian Red. 5 bbls 10 gall. Flowing Varnish. 3 large, 1 gall. each, No. 1 Ex. Coach Varnish. 3 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. 25 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure). Paints of every Variety and Color; Safe, Counters, &c. *Catalogues will be ready on Monday, 26th.* Terms of sale made known therein. At the commencement of the sale we shall offer 40 half chests Tea, finest quality. Also, Cottage House No. 193 East Adams street, on leased ground, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen and two bedrooms. Lease expires May, 1863, and can be renewed. For particulars inquire of the auctioneers. Also, three years lease of Lot situated on south-west corner of Market and Indiana streets—said lease can be renewed—together with the two dwellings on the same, on the corner, and the two-story store and dwelling on the corner, all of which is well rented to good tenants. The ground rent is but $150 per annum. For particulars, apply on the premises or to the auctioneers. Sale positive. Terms cash. STAFFORD & SMEDLEY, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.—Large Sale of Second Hand Furniture, —AND— PIANO FORTE AT AUCTION. We will sell at our salesroom on SATURDAY, March 24th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., the entire furniture of two families leaving the city, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining room and kitchen furniture, carpets, mirrors, glass and crockery ware. Also one six and two-thirds octave, rosewood case Piano Forte, in good order. Also a full assortment of first class new furniture. The whole to be sold without reserve for cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. mh21-b871-6t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. Elegant Household Furniture AND PIANO FORTE, AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 28th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at the Sixth House south of North street, West side of Wabash avenue. The entire furniture of said house, being the property of a family going East, and comprises one of the best selected assortment, of Mahogany and Enameled Chamber Furniture, elegant Brussels, 3 ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Gilt Mirrors, Beds and Bedding, China, Glass and Crockery Ware, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture. ALSO—Splendid Oil Paintings and Engravings. ALSO—One splendid Rosewood Case Piano Forte—a superior instrument. All of the above are nearly new and in perfect order, and to be sold for cash without reserve. House to Rent—For terms inquire of GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. mh21-b872-1w

IMMENSE STOCK —OF— *Boots and Shoes* AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Will sell without reserve for cash, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, April 3d, 4th and 5th—sale commencing at 10 o'clock each day, At Store No. 54 Lake Street, The entire stock of Boots and Shoes, at Store No. 54 Lake street, consisting of about 1300 Cases of every Discription of Goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs. mh14b807 1m

THE following property will be sold to pay charges, at our Warehouse, foot of Lasalle street, North Side, on SATURDAY, March 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M.: R. B. Squires, 22 bbls. Eave Spouts. [illegible], 10 bbls. Pickles. T. Harrington, 3 bbls. H. H. Goods. J. B. Wright & Co., 4 Reapers and Mowers. [illegible] 1 Lumber Wagon. [illegible] 1 box H. H. Goods. [illegible] 1 box Merchandise. [illegible] 3 barrels, 4 kegs, 2 boxes, 1 [illegible]. [illegible] 1 Light Wagon. J. Duane, 5 bbls. Paint. J. A. Cobb, 1 Bureau. MATHER & CO.

For Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS TRAIN.—I will take Passengers from Ohio go to the above mines for $100. This will pay all passengers' Railroad Tickets to the MISSOURI RIVER and carried from there in Light Wagons with good Horses. Through in about TWENTY DAYS FROM CHICAGO. Passengers to furnish their own provisions. For particulars call immediately at No. 11 [illegible] Custom House Block. The best of city reference given. J. A. BROCK. mh18x1w

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—Hard Bread and Crackers. The subscribers would call the attention of parties emigrating to Pike's Peak to their Superior Facilities for supplying them with Hard Bread and Crackers, manufactured of the best material, packed in any packages desired and will be sold at very low figures. C. KENDALL, SONS & CO., Cor. Dearborn and Washington sts. mh5-b780-1m

FOR THE GOLD MINES. CHAS. A. EATON, Agent, [SUCCESSOR TO D. EATON & CO.] SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES, also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 36 Lake st. D. EATON & CO.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake st. Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Materials, Rifles, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead and Sporting Apparatus generally. Telescopic Rifle Sights made to order. Repairing done in the best manner and warranted. ☞ Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. my26 y

Money and Exchange.

$10,000 TO LOAN.—I shall have the above amount to loan on the 1st of April, 1860, on improved city property or improved farms, in sums from $500 to $3,000. N. T. RAWSON, 25 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh20 b858 2w

MONEY TO LOAN.—Money loaned on Warehouse Receipts, Mortgages, and other securities, for short dates at low rates of interest. Liberal advances made on consignments. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., Commission Merchants, 13 South Lasalle st. Over the Custom House. mh5b797 1m

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.

J. M. ADSIT'S BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, [illegible] Clark Street, Chicago. Eastern Exchange, Gold and Silver for sale. The highest market price paid for Eastern Gold and Silver. Premium paid for Missouri, Ohio and Indiana Bank Notes. de3 '59 1y

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or on day of deposit, and deposited for account in the city of New York, on telegraphic orders. Apply to EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Farms, Lots, &c.

FARM FOR SALE.—The "Mound Farm," three miles West of Jacksonville, Illinois, is one of the best and most productive in the State. [illegible] Jacksonville, Ill., February 9th, 1860.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Three first rate improved farms for sale cheap, in the State of Wisconsin, Ozaukee county, 25 miles North of Milwaukee, [illegible] MARCUS A. DUCOIGNES, Port Washington, Wis.

NEW AND SECOND Hand Pianos for sale [illegible] GOULD, No. 58 Lake st. [illegible]

RACINE COLLEGE.—The Spring Term [illegible] JAMES DeKOVEN, Racine College, Racine.

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1860.

OUR BOASTED NAVY.

Since the fear that the late action of Commodore Jarvis in capturing two steamers, off Vera Cruz, the nationality of which is doubtful, will involve the country in trouble with Mexico if not with Spain and, as some suppose France, is well founded, it is in order to look at the national defences for the purpose of seeing how much Mr. Buchanan and his advisers are willing to risk for the accomplishment of the purposes which they have in view. As any war in which the country will engage will be mainly confined to the sea, we limit our remarks to the Navy. This arm of the warlike machinery of the Republic has been practically unemployed since the conclusion of the war of 1812. Hardly a man now on the lists of officers has ever seen a gun fired at an enemy more deadly than an empty barrel floating in a harbor. The men who won the brilliant victories over the British—the Lawrences, Decaturs, Prebles, Bainbridges, &c.—are for the most part dead or in retirement. Commodore Stewart alone of the old veterans remains, and his great age and many infirmities incapacitate him from active service. The new men who have grown up under his tutelage—and many of them are in the sere and yellow leaf—know nothing of war except its shadow extending over forty-five years of peace. They have gone into the service because it promised to be a life of comparative ease, a certain social position and coveted personal distinction. Though too many of them are the sons of politicians, appointed not because of their fitness for the deeds of heroism which the popular belief attaches to the sailor's life, but because their fathers did this or that dirty thing for the election of this or that dirtier demagogue, and though the majority of them are taken from the South, their personal bravery cannot be doubted. In the matter of courage which defies death, in whatever shape presented, they may be the equals of the heroes who have won the laurels which the piping times have denied them. It is their misfortune and the country's gain, that we must take it for granted that each of them has the heart of a Lawrence buttoned up beneath his regulation coat. At any rate, they are untried. Their greatest victories are yet of the ward-room; and broadsides of champagne corks are the most deadly fire that the majority of them hav ever encountered. They are governed by a code or volume of regulations which is as little applicable to the Navy of to-day as the Pandects of Justian or the code of Draco. They have been promoted as their seniors have died, retired, or gone into superannuation, by a system which ignores merit though never so conspicuous, and that has birght rewards for poltroonery, though apparent to all the world; and until actual service begins and the blood is seen to flow, the Secretary of the Navy will be as blissfully ignorant as the public of the real nature and character of the material with which he has to work.

The vessels in the service are many of them old, and not a few yet going to sea are good only to be condemned for faults of model and errors of construction. The steamers, without exception, are slow coaches, and the sailors are far inferior to the models of marine architecture which the merchant-ship yards have turned out. Fogyism, red-tapeism and stupidity have ruled in the constructive bureau, and between these and the infamous jobbing which politicians have fostered, there is not, despite the boasting of enthusiastic officers and the interested puffery of partisan journals, a dozen vessels in the whole Navy of which Americans who know what Steer's clippers and the Collins steamers can do, would not be ashamed. We have not at hand the Navy Register, by which the whole available force can be estimated. We know, however, that it is small enough to be a cause of national disgrace, and, considering its organization and discipline, doubtful enough to excite the national fear if war, by any cause whatever, should be brought on, even with a second class naval power.

We believe that this is a truthful showing of the Navy as it is. We know that the merchant marine is powerful in numbers of vessels which may be used for war purposes; that the resources of the national ingenuity, when taxed, are immense; and that the courage and devotion of our officers ought not to be doubted. But these will not quiet the apprehension of reasonable men, that hostilities with Spain and France would be speedily followed by consequences utterly humiliating to American pride. Let our rulers be wise, and the threatened danger may be averted.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS IN 1858.

The memorable Senatorial campaign in this State two years ago resulted in the following aggregate vote for members of the Legislature:

For Abraham Lincoln	124,698
Stephen A. Douglas	121,190
Administration	4,587
Total	250,475

Mr. Lincoln's majority over Mr. Douglas, by this reckoning was 3,508. But in the counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Pope, Hardin, Massac, Williamson, Johnson, Gallatin, Saline, Franklin and Jackson, there were no Republican candidates for the Legislature—it being deemed futile to make nominations. In these counties, nevertheless, the Republican State ticket received 517 votes, which, added to the Republican vote on the Legislative ticket, would make Mr. Lincoln's real strength in the State, in that contest, **125,275,** and his excess over Mr. Douglas **4,085.** It was estimated that from five to ten thousand Republican votes were lost in the Northern part of the State, in that election, in consequence of the pitiless storm which prevailed all day—the farmers in this section feeling secure in the success of their Legislative ticket without the extra effort of walking or driving several miles to deposit their ballots. Thus it happened that while the aggregate vote of the State was much larger than at the Presidential election of 1856, and while in the closely contested Northern counties, such as Cook, Stephenson and Jo Daviess, the Republican vote was considerably augmented, our *majority* in Northern Illinois fell off nearly 5,000. By all fair construction, therefore, it was demonstrated not only that Mr. Douglas was beaten before the people, but that Mr. Lincoln could have had a clear majority of all the votes cast, if the contest had been before the people in mass, instead of Legislative districts.

Our purpose in making this exhibit is to show to Republicans in other parts of the country the promising character of the field in this State, and to urge them to give us a candidate who can command as large a vote as Mr. Lincoln did two years ago. Few persons in New England, New York, and the other sections of our country north of the fortieth parallel of latitude, can form an adequate conception of the labor that has been done in Illinois to secure the small majority we are now able to count. When it is reflected that the central portion of the State is largely peopled by emigrants from Kentucky and Virginia, and that the southern counties are almost monopolized by settlers from those States and North Carolina, some notion can be formed of the barrenness of our soil to the seed of Republicanism. But we feel that we have fought a pretty good fight during the past four years, and we hope to put the slave-driving Democracy squarely in the dust in November next. To put this beyond a peradventure, we must have a candidate who can command the same enthusiastic support in the central and southern counties as Mr. Lincoln received in the fiercely contested struggle of 1858. It will avail us nothing to get 30,000 majority north of the State Capital, if we are beaten by 40,000 south of it, as was the case when Col. Fremont was our candidate.

☞ The Pennsylvania delegation to Charleston have contracted for the steamer Keystone State to take one hundred passengers from Philadelphia and back, between the 18th of April and the 1st of May, and furnish them on board, during that period, for $87 each.

THE HERALD ON THE RIGHTS OF NEGROES.

The Chicago *Herald* not only repudiates the inhuman declaration of Chief Justice Taney, that "negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect," but takes the following advanced ground upon the subject:

> We believe that a negro is entitled to a great *many* things from white men; we believe he is entitled to full protection of life and limb—to fair sustenance and support—to kind and parental treatment—*to all the rights of Christianity*—and to political and personal freedom, just so soon as he is capable of using them for his own happiness, and consistently with the happiness of society. In other words, we would adopt the golden rule with the slave, as we would with all other men, and "do by them as we wish others to do by us," *if we should be like circumstanced.*

We submit that the practical application of these sentiments at the South would result in the immediate abolition of slavery; and that were the writer of them to urge their adoption, in person, south of Mason and Dixon's line, he would be treated to a spring suit of tar and feathers.

When the *Herald* passed into new hands, there were obvious reasons for supposing that it would, in a very short time, become the acknowledged organ of the Democracy of the Northwest. But if it intends to maintain the above ground on the slavery question, neither money nor brains will avail it anything in the pursuit of that end. In the free States the most that is allowed to Democrats is to be entirely indifferent as to whether slavery is "voted up or voted down." If the *Herald* has any ambition of organship, the sooner it places itself upon the ground of "indifference" the better. In this respect the *Times* has proved itself wiser than the *Herald*. The former paper can travel upon its "indifference" throughout negrodom, but the *Herald* would scarcely be safe outside of the free States.

Negro Burning.

The St. Louis *News*, in noticing the denial by Messrs. Davis of Mississippi and Gartrell of Va., of the statement of Van Wyck that negroes are burned at the South, revives the following which appeared in the St. Louis papers of the 22d of July last:

> Negro Lynching in Saline County.—Marshall, Saline County, Mo., July 20, 1859.—Some time ago, you will recollect, a negro murdered a gentleman named Hinton, near Waverly, in this county. He was caught, after a long search, and put in jail. Yesterday he was tried at this place, convicted of the crime, and sentenced to be hung. While the Sheriff was conveying him to prison, he was set upon by the crowd, and taken from that officer. The mob then proceeded to the jail, and took thence two other negroes. One of them had attempted the life of a citizen of this place, and the other had committed an outrage upon a young white girl. After the mob got the negroes together, they proceeded to the outskirts of the town, and selecting a proper place, chained the negro who killed Hinton to a stake, got a quantity of dry wood, piled it around him, and set it on fire! Then commenced a scene which for its sickening horrors has never been witnessed before in this or perhaps any other place.
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> "The negro was stripped to his waist, and barefooted. He looked the picture of despair—but there was no sympathy felt for him at the moment. Presently the fire began to surge up in flames around him, and its effects were soon visible in the futile attempts of the poor wretch to move his feet. As the flames gathered about his limbs and body he commenced the most frantic shrieks and appeals for mercy—for death—for water! He seized his chains—they were hot, and burned the flesh of his hands. He would drop them and catch at them again and again. Then he would repeat his cries, but all to no purpose. In a few moments he was a charred mass—bones and flesh alike burned into a powder. Very many of the spectators, who did not realize the full horrors of the scene until it was too late to change it, retired disgusted and sick at the sight. May Marshall never witness such another spectacle! The ends of justice are surely as fully accomplished by the ordinary process of law as by the violence of an excited populace. If the horrors of the day had ended here it would have been well, but the other negroes were taken and hung—justly perhaps—but in violation of law and good order. They exhibited no remorse. One of them simply remarked, 'that he hoped before they hung him they would let him see the other boy burned!'
>
> "There must have been upward of one thousand people present, although many returned before the affair was over. J. A."

What do Mr. Davis and Mr. Gartrell say to acts like these?

Presidential.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes:

> While the Georgia delegates go to Charleston uncommitted, the fact is well ascertained that they are for Mr. Hunter. South Carolina will send a similar delegation, and Delaware, Arkansas, Alabama, California and Oregon are confidently counted on the same side. The signs are now clear that the South will unite on Mr Hunter, which is nearly tantamount to a nomination, and that the real contest will be narrowed down between him and Mr. Douglas. If Mr. Hunter be selected, the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, will be adopted, the South being content with that and her candidate.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, writing from Lexington, considers the question of the availability of Senator Douglas. He is particularly anxious to know what State Douglas can carry that cannot be carried by any other candidate. The correspondent sets forth the fact that Douglas was Freesoilish when he was contesting Illinois with Lincoln in 1858. Now he is Southern in his views. He is anything to meet the exigency. Would he not betray the South for the sake of re-election? Can any man, or set of men, trust such a man?

WESTERN NEWS.

—The four o'clock train on the Beloit Branch road last Saturday afternoon, broke through a culvert between Caledonia and Roscoe, and badly smashed five or six freight cars.... The term of imprisonment of S. M. Booth expired on Monday. The fine and costs, however, remain unpaid, and he will stand committed until this obligation is discharged. He is probably unable to pay the amount, and it is intimated that he would not pay if he were able.... Last Saturday a little girl aged 8 years, daughter of J. Ackley, who resides about nine miles from Davenport, on the Dubuque road, was so badly burned from her dress taking fire, that she died in a few hours.... A little daughter of Esq. Gowey, living in Clay county, Iowa, was so badly burned on Tuesday of last week by her clothes taking fire, that she died in a few hours.... The river at Muscatine is rapidly falling, and boats are obliged to take out all their freight in passing the Lower Rapids, and then they rub on the rocks.... It is said Governor Willard, of Indiana, has appointed Dr. James, the man whose sands of life have been running out for some years past, physician to the new penitentiary at Michigan City.... A considerable party, made up at Rock Island and Davenport, started for Pike's Peak from the latter city on Tuesday. They went well armed and equipped for making the trip.... The Davenport *Gazette* says that three-fourths of those going to Pike's Peak from Rock Island are married men, and as a consequence "grass widows" will greatly abound in that city.... On Tuesday evening, at Davenport, a deck passenger on board the packet Henry Clay, named David Dougherty, fell into the river by the tipping of the gang plank, and was drowned.... The Marion (Ind.) *Journal* says that hog cholera is raging fatally in Kosciusko county.... A brakeman on the Great Western Railway, named Thomas O'Donnell, was killed about 20 miles west of Hamilton on Tuesday.... The daily edition of the Laporte (Ind.) *Union* has been discontinued.

Bay City Salt Company.—Last (Friday) evening, in pursuance of a previous notice, a large meeting of the citizens of Bay City was held at the Court House, Mr. Geo. Lord being called to the chair, and J. S. Judson appointed secretary. Articles of association were presented to the meeting, fixing the amount of the capital stock of the company at $25,000, to be divided into shares of $25 each. A large number of the citizens subscribed liberally, taking about four fifths of the stock, leaving a balance of between $4,000 and $5,000, which was taken by Messrs. Frazer and Fitzburgh.—*Bay City Press, 15th.*

Logs.—From present indications it looks rather dubious about the logs coming down the various tributaries of the Saginaw river this season. Heretofore the logs usually at this date have been dancing in our booms at the mouths of the Cass and Tittabawassee rivers. On our most favored streams the drivers are only started at their heads; while on the others the rollways remain yet unbroken. The water is so unusually low that no stream is runable at present. Continued heavy rains will be required to bring down even a part of our logs.—*Saginaw Republican, 19th.*

Still After Coppoc.—We learn on reliable authority that a police officer from Baltimore arrived at West Liberty, a few days ago, for the purpose of capturing young Coppoc if he can be found at Springdale. It seems that the chivalry are loth to give him up. We shall see whether this man will be more circumspect than the illustrious Camp, (now de Camped,) whose bushwhacking for two or three months hereabouts made him the laughing stock of the Hawkeyes.—*Muscatine Journal.*

A Leap Year Wedding.—A marriage recently solemnized in this vicinity which was brought about by the Bissextile privileges allowed to the fair sex. The young lady has been visiting in the neighborhood of her present liege lord, and being prepossessed in his favor at several casual meetings, addressed him a letter on the important subject nearest her heart. Of course, as she is a sensible woman and told her love in sensible language to a sensible man, it met with the right kind of reception. The bashful lover was only too glad to act upon the hint, and ere two months had passed the twain were made one flesh. Ladies with timid swains, go and do likewise "Barkis is willin'."—*Muscatine Journal.*

"THE LAST OF EARTH."

The Death of Hon. Wm. H. Bissell.

THE OBSEQUIES AT SPRINGFIELD

Military and Civic Pageant.

THE CAPITAL IN MOURNING.

SCENES AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The Household—Later Years and Last Illness of Deceased.

CLOSING SCENE.

Imposing Funeral Cortege.

COMRADES AT BUENA VISTA.

The Oration of Father Smarius.

LAST MILITARY HONORS.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

[REPORTED SPECIALLY FOR THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.]

Wednesday March 21st, was a day marked, and of note in the annals of Springfield, and of the entire State, as the occasion for paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of Hon. William H. Bissell, the late lamented Governor of this Commonwealth. It was the first death in the office of Chief Executive, in this State, and further, Illinois was called to mourn the loss of one of her noblest sons who in every station of life, civic and military, had won laurels that are State history.

The day was observed at all the more important points of the State, in a more or less marked manner, by the display of appropriate emblems of mourning, but the chief interest and centre of these manifestations was at the capital.

At sunrise the National flag, heavily draped, was displayed at half-mast from the State House dome. The heavy columns of the North and South fronts were draped with black, as were the public offices within. Throughout the city, the stores were generally closed, and on edifices both public and private, emblems of morning displayed. The attendance from all parts of the State was large. By the early morning trains the very large military and civic delegations from Chicago had arrived. The Quincy City Guards, Capt. Morgan, also arrived in full corps at an early hour. The Springfield City Guard met these, their brethren-in-arms, at the depots and escorted them to the State House, where their guns were stacked, and the companies dismissed to prepare for the duties of the day.

The day was delightful. There was just breeze enough to ripple the folds of the flags displayed. The sky was cloudless, and by nine o'clock the streets were filled with people, while from the country round about came in long lines of the family teams of the well to do farmers of Old Sangamon. In a weather aspect, as in all others, the day passed without aught to mar or dim the imposing spectacle in honor to the illustrious dead.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

At an early hour in the morning we visited the Executive Mansion. The entrances were appropriately draped. The body of the late head of the household lay in state in the west room from the centre vestibule. The head was to the west, and at the head on either side the heavy crucifix burned the candles usual with the Church of Rome at such scenes.

The coffin was a plain metallic burying case and bore on an oval silver plate the following:

WILLIAM H. BISSELL,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
Born April 25th, 1811.
Died March 18th, 1860.

The remains were dressed in a full black suit the figure entirely exposed, the top of the burial case being removed. There was little less emaciation in the features, than is familiar to those who have within the past year or two seen Gov. Bissell as an invalid. The expression of the face was placid and natural. The house was visited during the morning by thousands of citizens, gentlemen and ladies, who passed in quietly to gaze and retire, not in idle curiosity, but for a last look of one who is ever to live honored in our State and National annals.

The entire suite of rooms opening on the main vestibule were thrown open, and as the hour for the service to commence drew near, groups began to gather until a numerous concourse were in waiting. All was quiet and subdued. It was not, however, merely as an honored citizen and an incumbent of high office, that the last tributes of earth were to be paid to the dead this day. There were hundreds of personal friends, comrades in arms, neighbors and kindred, and within and nearer than all these, the bereaved ones who mourned an affectionate husband and father.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A numerous and interesting family circle filled the place of chief mourners. Gov. Bissell leaves two daughters, aged respectively sixteen and nineteen years, the fruit of his first marriage. It is interesting in this connection to compare the full honors of the illustrious dead with the apparent promise of the poor young schoolmaster physician of Warren Co., who having been rejected at the St. Louis barracks out of health, made a foot journey of forty miles into Illinois, found a home with Gen. James, commenced a school, and married a daughter of his host, of which union these two daughters. Then, loved as his own children are two adopted daughters, one taken into the family at Washington during his Congressional career, the other younger, and adopted from the Chicago Orphan Asylum in 1859. The three orphaned daughters of the late gallant Colonel Kinney have shared as his wards, his affectionate paternal care and regard, thus a household of seven daughters, who were with him during the last hours of his life, and received to the last, most touching proofs of his affection. With this brief reference to those whose relation to the solemn pageant of the day filled all with sympathy, we turn before a reference to the last solemn rites to a brief details of

LAST HOURS AND ILLNESS.

Gov. Bissell has been for several years past an invalid and much of the time a severe sufferer from painful disease. His services in Mexico impaired his health, but not as seriously as was the case with many of his gallant companions in arms, hundreds of whom returned to their country to die a lingering death, torturing and inevitable. It is the impression of Dr. Trapp, his family physician at Belleville and at Springfield that Col. Bissell had nearly shaken off his malady, when in 1851, while acting as solicitor for the Illinois Central Railroad, he received an injury near the base of the spine, which first by neglect to seek treatment, became deep seated, involving a portion of the spine, and becoming of a fistulous nature. He received the best medical advice in eastern cities, but, without marked benefit, and his disease growing worse, an almost entire paralysis of the lower limbs was the result. Dr. Trapp informs us that this difficulty had assumed a more promising type in December last, and with more encouraging symptoms up to the time of the event our people have been so widely called to mourn, which was caused by pneumonia or lung fever, to the violence of which the already weakened system of the invalid may have yielded more readily. He took a severe cold on Thursday attended with the usual and not alarming symptoms. After two or three days of mild treatment he was better, and on the following Tuesday he received several visitors. By some means he took an accession to his cold, and his symptoms grew more alarming, resisting the action of remedies until on Sunday pneumonia was manifest. Dr. Pope of St. Louis was summoned and came on Monday morning, remaining until the next day when he returned home. He made two other visits during the week, approving of the course of remedies by Dr. Trapp. On Thursday night alarming symptoms presented themselves, partially relieved the next day. On Friday night these returned and it was evident that there was no hope.

LAST HOURS.

On Saturday morning Gov. Bissell gaining himself a consciousness of the approach of death, about 5 A. M., called his family to his bed-side. One or two other persons attendants during his illness, were present, William H. Powell, of Springfield, and the brothers of Mrs. Bissell. The scene at this last parting is only referred to, that it may place in its noblest and brightest light the character of the deceased, in the tender relations of his home. Calling each member of his family to his bedside he gave them a last embrace, the wife and weeping daughters all sharing alike in his affection. A brief address was made to each. Then followed farewells to other members of his household, faithful servants among these was a colored domestic who nursed the present Mrs. Bissell while an infant. At this time Father Fitzgibbon administered the last rites of the church.

On Saturday forenoon Messrs. Lincoln, Hatch, Dubois and Herndon, had a brief farewell interview with him. He passed a painful night, and on Sunday morning the death struggle commenced about 7 o'clock. At intervals he would rally, his eye would kindle as its wont, and his failing powers by the force of his indomitable will would be roused and carry him through some sentences uttered clearly and distinctly, when the ebbing tide would sink back again. About the middle of the forenoon he made a brief but fervent prayer to the Deity, as a dying man to his Maker and Judge. It was clearly and distinctly uttered and full of feeling.

For an hour or two preceding his death he did not speak, but sank gradually, and so passed from earth.

THE LAST ON EARTH.

We preferred that our brief reference to points of interest in the later hours of the deceased should precede our reference to the last tributes and services awaiting his honored remains at the hands of the assembled thousands that by 10 A. M. were drawn up about the Executive Mansion. At that hour Father Fitzgibbon, with Fathers Janssen, Vogt, and others, commenced the "*De Exequiis*" of their church, at the close of which the remains were borne to the hearse, the following acting as bearers: all of the Illinois Volunteers in Mexico, with Col. Bissell and

COMRADES AT BEUNA VISTA.

Col. Wm. B. Warren, of Morgan Co. Lieut. Col. of First Ill. Reg't, Col. Hardin's.

Capt. J. S. Post, of Decatur, Commissary on Staff, of Company C, First Ill. Reg't, Col. Bissell's.

Capt. J. C. Pugh, Decatur, commanding Company C, same regiment.

Capt. John L. McConnell, of Morgan Co., commanding Company D, Col. Bissell's regiment.

Nathaniel S. Niles, First Lieut. Company H, Col. Bissell's regiment.

William H. Ehrhard, of Company H, same regiment.

William H. Young, of Company I, Col. Baker's regiment, 4th Ill.

W. B. Foudy, of Sangamon Co., Adjutant of same regiment.

The remains were placed in a hearse drawn by four horses. After this came carriages of mourners in chief.

Preceding the funeral car came two carriages containing the Romish clergy, with Rev. Father Smarius, of the Society of Jesus, and head of the St. Louis University, the orator of this occasion.

The procession then took the following order as arranged in the programme of Adjutant General Mather:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

MILITARY ESCORT.

Adjutant General T. S. Mather, commanding, and Aids.
Brig. Gen. Swift, and Aids.
Brig. Gen. Singleton, and Aids.
Paymaster Gen. E. E. Ellsworth, and Staff.
Quartermaster Gen. Francis, and Staff.
Col. W. H. Davis, and Staff.
Col. E. Taylor, and Staff.
Music.
Chicago Light Artillery.
Chicago Dragoons.
Springfield Grays.
Springfield City Guards.
Quincy City Guards.
U. S. Zouave Cadets.
Volunteers in the Mexican War, with Lieut. Col. Moore, commanding, with Aid.
Carriages of Clergy.

Pall Bearers. FUNERAL CAR. Pall Bearers.

CIVIC PROCESSION.

Physicians.
Family and Relatives of the late Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor and State Officers.
Ex-Governors and other ex State Officers.
Clerks of Departments.
Judges of Supreme, Circuit and County Courts and Officers.
Judges of the Federal Courts.
Federal Officers.
Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.
Members of the Bar.
Corporate Authorities of Springfield.
Catholic Institute Society.
Music.
Masons.
Odd Fellows.
Turners.
Sons of Temperance.
Cadets of Temperance.
Literary Societies of the Illinois State University.
Springfield Library Association.
Music.
Pioneer Fire Company No. 1.
Sangamo Fire Company No. 2.
Red Rover Hook and Ladder.
Young America Hose.
Citizens and Strangers.

The colors of the military were draped. All in the procession wore crape on their arms. The spectacle of the military and the civic societies was striking and imposing. The cortege passed through the principal streets, minute guns being fired by the Chicago Light Artillery, during the progress of the march until about 12 M. when the procession entered the gates of the Cemetery.

THE BURIAL SCENE.

The remains of Gov. Bissell are only temporarily to remain in the present reseing place. The tomb of the Kane family at Kaskaskia, is being put in repair, when these remains are to be removed thither. With this view a simple grave had been opened in the South-West corner of the Cemetery, and about this the Military formed a hollow square, the burial case being deposited by the bearers in a leaden outer case, which was sealed by soldering.

At the conclusion of the rights of the Church came

THE ORATION OF FATHER SMARIUS.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." [Apocalypse XIV, V. 13.

Fellow Citizens: Were I to echo the plaintive murmurs of the immense multitude by which I am surrounded on this solemn and impressive occasion; were I to answer sigh for sigh and sob for sob, as they come from the feeling hearts of the sympathising friends and relatives of the illustrious departed, whose earthly remains lie enshrined within the tabernacle of death before me, I should have to choose another text than that which I have selected for this well-deserved, but alas! imperfect tribute of gratitude and love to the memory of W. H. Bissell, the late Governor of your flourishing State. For considering that the urn of grief has been opened, and that it is fast being filled with the tears of respect and admiration, mixed with friendship and with love; considering that a whole State, nay the Nation, stand weeping over a loss which they cannot immediately, perhaps never again repair, I should, consulting your natural feelings alone, find myself obliged to exclaim, in the language of seeming despondency, as did the King of Amalek in days of yore, "Doth bitter death separate in this manner;" or in the equally melancholy expression of inconsolable grief, "O, death, how bitter is thy memory." But when I reflect on the peculiar circumstances in which I find myself placed before this wreck of earthly greatness, and in the midst of this scene of man's extreme littleness—the sepulchres of all the departed—I am forced to change the keynote of unavailing sorrow into the sounds of buoyant joy, and to cry out with the angel of the Apocalypse vision, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Yes, fellow citizens, blessed the illustrious dead whose demise you deplore! Blessed the faithful soldier, the dauntless warrior, who in days gone by, when the honor of his country was at stake; when national insult was to be avenged, and foreign justice forced to an equipoise of her balance, drew his ready sword in defence of all her rights, and in defiance of all her boasting enemies; who girded himself with heroic courage and martyr fortitude for the battle, and modestly enjoyed the victories in which he had so large a share; blessed, I repeat, is the faithful warrior, the dauntless hero, who, when his hour was come, yielded himself a calm, a nobly resigned captive into the hands of that ingenious Conqueror of our race, whose resistless power strikes with the same unsparing force against the marble palaces of the great, as it does against the thatched shanty of the lowlier and less favored subject. Blessed the dead, who, like Gov. Bissell, after having legislated for others, are willing to fold up the scroll of laws, which, as the representatives of their nations, they had the happiness to make or to approve for the prosperity of their constituents, and to submit themselves, without repining, to a higher law, and a higher lawgiver, whose stern decree was issued into this world, under the shade of the beautiful and lovely trees of paradise: "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." Blessed the dead, who, like his excellency, now levelled down to our commonalty, although once filling the high places of power, and seated, as it were, on the throne of relative sovereignty, are nevertheless willing, yea, happy to come down from those often dazzling heights and deceitful thrones, to obey the summons of a Governor who ruleth not one State alone, but the Heavens with all their magnificence, harmony and beauty, and the Earth with all her varied scenes and sceneries; yea, "Blessed are the dead who, like this great, this beloved man, die in the Lord."

Blessed the dead who die a death whose every circumstance but enhances the intellectual, moral and political worth of the departed. Blessed the dead whose memory, like that of his excellency, the late Governor, shall remain in benediction among his children and their children's children throughout succeeding generations, because of the examples set them, at that impressive hour, of every domestic, parental and christian virtue.

Physicians, ye have lost a brother who graduated with honor in your schools. Teachers of youth, ye deplore a colaborer in the great work of educating future generations to usefulness, to honor and renown. Members of the Bar, ye have come to weep over a man of your distinguished profession, whose sterling integrity was above all suspicion, while his talents for debate were almost above competition. Soldiers, your brave hearts sympathise with a captain and a colonel whose bravery is as immortal as the memory of Buena Vista. Legislators, you gaze upon the countenance of a departed brother whose services in the council and the chamber of State you regarded as worthy of your admiration. In fine, magistrates and rulers of the land, your tears flow over the grave of an officer of State, who teaches you, in death, what is the common lot of all, of the great and little, of the ruler and the ruled. Loving children of a loving father, the source of your filial happiness lies here, suddenly dried up before its time, and the staff of your advancing years, bereaved widow, lies broken by your side.

Yet with all these ruins so sadly strewed around me; with all these hopes, so prematurely blasted, I repeat once more—Blessed is the illustrious dead, whose mortality we deplore, blessed, because he died in the Lord.

Christianity, too, weeps over the loss of a worthy disciple of her school, and the church dons her robes of mourning over a loving and distinguished son, but her tears are not the tears of hopeless sorrow—her sobs are not the echoes of despair. The church feels her loss, but she is also conscious of his gain. She knows that in parting with the children of her bosom, such as W. H. Bissell, she parts with them in the well grounded hope of a happier meeting, and a longer enjoyment of mutual bliss in the land of the living. She feels that the mortality, which she deplores, is to be exchanged with immortality, and that the dreaded corruption is one day to give way to incorruption and undying glory.

You are aware, fellow citizens, that the object of our common regret and our common tears died a firm believer in the doctrines of a church whose cradle was at Bethlehem, whose growth waxed strong with the growth of ages, and whose immortality was fitly dignified by the rock upon whose foundation she was built by her Divine Founder, and against which the gates of Hell shall never prevail. Much as many of you may wonder, Gov. W. H. Bissell died a true, a sincere believer in the doctrines and practices of the church of Rome. His was the faith of the Constantines of Rome, the Charlemagnes and Louises of France, the Alfreds and Edwards of England, the Sweyns of Denmark, and the Stephens of Hungary.—His was the religion of the Comines and the Richeleus—the religion of the Sobieskies, Rosnaskos and Pulaskis, of the Carrols of Carrollton, the Gastons and the Taneys. Strange as it many appear to those who are either ignorant of the real nature of that church's doctrines, or prejudiced against her practices, the late Gov. Bissell believed it possible to be a good Catholic child of Rome, and at the same time a true and loyal citizen of a Republic, which secures to all men not only the possession of their inalienable civil and social rights and privileges, but moreover perfect and untrameled freedom of conscience to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience.

Nor do I doubt but your surprise would cease were you, like him, convinced of the motives which held and bound him to the faith of nineteen centuries. Had you, like him, studied the claims and titles which she has to the respect and veneration of all who desire to secure the welfare of their soul through endless ages, as earnestly as they long to secure the interests of fleeting time, you would cease to wonder and you would admire the wisdom which guided his choice.

I shall not dwell upon each and every motive which made him cast his religious anchor beneath the rock of Peter, and trust his immortal destinies to the bark of the fisherman of Galilee. Suffice it to say, that he did not do so without sufficient reason. A man of his intellect and intelligence could not, without due reflection and a thorough conviction, exchange one form of religion for another, especially at an age when the ardor of youth has cooled down into the calm composure of age—when the enthusiasm of the heart has given way to the contemplation of the mind, and the imagination yielded respectfully to the empire of reason. Governor Bissell became a convert to the faith of Rome at a period of life when neither the impulsiveness of a dashing nature, nor the frowardness of a passionate soul, is any longer the only inducement for a change in so vital a judgment as that of religious faith and religious practice. His late Excellency became a member of the Roman Catholic Church in 1854, in the City of Washington, D. C. The Rev. James Donellan, then pastor of one of the Catholic Churches of that city, baptized him, and the Rev. Father Early, President of Loyola College, Baltimore, admitted him to his first communion. However, his convictions of the truth of Catholicity dated back as early as the year 1840, when he was at the residence of Gen. James, in Monroe County. From these circumstances you may judge, fellow citizens, that his was not a hasty step, nor a rash enterprise. He joined the Church of Rome from sheer conviction; no earthly motives could have influenced a man of his standing and his relations to society. On the contrary, consulting his human interests only, he ought to have shrunk with fear and dread from the resolution. He knew full well that the Church which he was about to join was not, what we are accustomed to call, a *popular* Church. He knew that strong prejudices, degenerating at times into hatred and vindictiveness, militated against its doctrines and its practices. He knew that its members were not generally either the favorites of fortune, or the successful candidates for political and national honors. He knew all this, and yet he courageously resolved to be true to the convictions which had grown upon him with his years, and to the grace of God, which never ceased to prompt him to realize it in its immediate execution.

Dare I dwell on some of the leading motives which determined William H. Bissell to beg admission into the Church of the Vatican? Was it not, in the first place, the very nature of her Constitution—so symmetrical in all its proportions—so harmonious in all its dependencies? Was it not that unity and variety, the greatest beauty of the supernatural, as it is of the natural, order of things? There was Christ, the Founder of the Institution—the "Author and Finisher of" its "faith," ever the provisable head of His own Divine establishment, ratifying it by His own mysterious presence, and presiding as well as walking over its immortal interests. Christ sending his plenipotentiary Ambassadors, who were, at the same time, His divinely commissioned teachers and Apostles, into the whole world to teach all nations, baptizing them in the name oft he Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatever He had commanded them, "and promising them, in the very same breath, that He would be with them, teaching, baptizing, and commanding even to the consummations of the world." Then, there was the Divine Spirit, the Paraclete, whom after His own physical departure from among them, the would send down upon them, to abide with them for ever; to teach them all truth, and to bring back to their minds whatever he had taught them. As every intelligent and logical mind Governor Bissell wanted a religion which should not be the creature of mere caprice; the child of whim; but the offspring of a mind which changeth not; upon whose nature is impressed the Divine character of immutability. He wanted a faith which should not depend on the shifting notions and ever varying ideas of fallible and erring men, but upon the rock of eternal truth, against which neither high-handed violence nor individual wilfulness should ever prevail.

He craved a religion, which while it would leave him all his individual rights as a subject of nature's and of reason's empire, would make him own his dependence on the higher law of grace, whose voice although imperious, can never become tyrannical or despotic. Governor Bissell was too keen a logician, too practical a statesman, not to see that religion when left to the option of every individual in such a manner, as not even to recognize the sovereign authority of God who reveals it, and in the manner in which He reveals it, would resemble your State or our Republic, on the hypothesis that there should be no State sovereignty, but a mere arbitrary self-government of every individual for himself. Religion without Supreme authority in matters of faith, he looked upon as state government without a legislature or executive. Then he looked back through the brilliant past of that glorious church. He unrolled her parchments and unciphered her tell-tale hieroglyphics. He read of her as she was ushered into existence, 1,900 years ago, in the cenacle or supper-room at Jerusalem. He followed her gradual expansion under the scourges of the Sanhedrim; the stones of the Jewish mob; in the prisons of kings; in the arena of emperers, and on the rack and torture, presided over by wicked govermental minions. He beheld her gory with the blood of thousands of confessors and millions of martyrs.

He followed her down into the meandering avenues of the catacombs, and came forth with her from those subterranean caverns to seat himself by the side of her on the throne of the Constantines. He went with her on her difficult mission of civilization. He stood by her when she drove the Attilas back from the gates of the Eternal City, and when she bade Genseric respect her rights and those of her subjects. With her he was wondering at the more than human success with which she built on the ruins of ancient Rome, another city of immortal memory. Then again he gazed upon her with mixed sentiments of fear and surprise, when she met the barbarian Frank, and Goth, and Vandal, and kept them at bay for centuries, or, when no longer able to resist them, she took to the happy policy of making spiritual children of her temporal masters. Descending the stream of time he beheld along its banks the ruins of the mightiest dynasties, empires and kingdoms that ever swayed the destinies of nations; whose very names were wont to smite the heart of the bravest warrior with terror; he gazed upon those ruins and exclaimed in astonishment, "How are the mighty fallen!" And then he turned himself to the proud monuments which the Church of Rome had built by the side of those ruins—monuments against which the powers of earth had levelled all their skill, spent all their fury—monuments at which tyranny had aimed all its missiles of destruction, slander all its empoisoned shafts of envy, and has asked himself the question; How has Rome, Pagan Rome, perished, and how has Catholic Rome survived the cruelty of ten Pagan emperors, the savage vindictiveness of Goth and Visigoth of Heruli, and Vandal of Sueri and Alani? How stands she still, that despised, that execrated mistress of the Churches? Then he turned his attention to Mahommed and his sanguinary Caliphs. He saw him overrun the fairest portions of Asia, the most populous part of Africa, he heard the tramp of his Arabian steeds in the valleys of Spain, and heard their clattering hoofs along the Pyreanean Mountains. He saw, he heard, he wondered! He saw, their aim was the conquest of the world. He heard "whoever believeth not the Khoran let him die by the scimitar." He wondered that Catholic Rome, the only earthly power to oppose the fanaticism of the Prophet of Mecca, should have ever succeeded in driving back from Tours in France, his formidable legions, and defeated his unconquerable naval power in the battle of Lepanto. He read, he wondered, he said, as every judicious reader of history must say, "The finger of God is there! The God of armies is with the Church of Rome!"

Floating down the same stream of ages, he beheld the power of intellect, of science, of literature, of art, arrayed against the Church of the Vatican. He read the lucubrations of a seeming philosophy whose sages, like those of pagan Rome in its decline, sharpened their wit, and stirred up their bitterest sarcasm against the so-called absurd mummery and pompery of the religions of the Popes. He had analysed all the intricate fallacies of Hobbes and Tyndal, tasted all the venom of Voltaire and De Holbach; he had mastered all the sophistry of the encyclopædists, and the mystic nonsense of the German schools Kant, Siegel, Fuchte, and Schelling; nothing could shake his deep-rooted convictions; nothing could break his strong, masculine faith in the Church of Rome.

Amid dissensions, he beheld her one and the same. Amid self-contradicting sects, he found her still the one Holy Catholic Apostolic Church. When Napoleons vented their wrath of disappointed ambition against a defenceless old man, seated on the throne of the Cæsars, he watched the issue and he saw a mighty tyrant lose the mightiest empire of the world, while Rome retained her own, her immortal empire of faith and love.

He next turned himself to the contemplation of her relations to the liberties of nations and individuals, and he found her in every age and clime, the nurse of rational freedom, the mother of rational liberty. He found her bravest generals and soldiers in the Roman army, defending with their best lifeblood the declining hopes of an empire on the verge of ruin. He saw her fight the fierce Northman and his cruel hordes, and when worsted in battle, he saw her ply her every care to soften the hardness of their untutored nature, and to smooth down the angularity of their uncouth, unpolished manners. He saw her stand up the advocate of the down-trodden of every grade and rank of life; he heard her anathemas against the tyrants of England and Germany, against the oppressors of the feudal peasant. He remembered the Magna Charta of England, and the brave Catholic hearts who wrested that document from an unyielding despot. Then he directed his inquisitive eye to the mountains and plains of Switzerland, and he heard the solemn oath of those who swore at Mythenstein and Ruthi, the destruction of their despotic master. William Tell, the Werners and the Melchtals stood before him crowned with the halo of freedom. The Republics of Genoa and Venice, of Pisa and others, in the north of Italy, rose in all their prowess and glory upon his wondering vision. San Marino, embosomed for ages in the Alps, and Andora, resting on the Pyrenees, elicited from his heart the well-merited tribute of his admiration. Republican to the very core, he looked for models among his own countrymen. Was not Carroll of Carrollton one of the signers of the Declaration of our Independence, and was not that nobleman of nature a staunch believer in the Church of Rome? Who was Lord Baltimore, the first to establish religious freedom in this happy land? Was not he too a subject of Rome. Then the martyred heroes of the Revolution; was there no Barry on the service, no Pulaski, no Kosciusko, no Fermoy, and many others among the heroes of those days? Was the Catholic soldier ever faithless to his trust in those trying days? Was there an Arnold among the Catholic leaders of those times? Ah, no, Washington himself owned it; Catholic France sent her Catholic armies, and Catholic native and immigrant fought and bled by the side of those who respected, though they do not profess her religion.

He studied the history of that reproduction, after many ages, of the Alexanders and Cæsars of yore. He studied the career of that ambitious conqueror, who struck his iron heel against the walls of the Vatican, and presented himself before the old man who sat on the throne of the old emperors. He thought he could control the destinies of the empire of the old man of the Vatican, as he did those of the world. For that purpose he offered him his purple, and the half of his empire, so the old man would condescend to yield his portion of expected concessions. But the old man of the Vatican yielded not. Then the conqueror of nations threatened the old man, and hoped to intimidate by fear, one whom he could not conquer by promises and flattery. Then the mighty conqueror waxed wrathy against the old man of Rome, and he drove him into exile; and he rejoiced, hoping that his power was come to an end. But the old man of Rome dies not. Napoleon dies, on a barren island, deploring his folly, and acknowledging that the happiest days of his life were when he made his first communion and the last rites of the church. And the old man of Rome survives, and is welcomed home amid the huzzas and plaudits of a thankful people. And in connection with Napoleon I., he watched and studied the course of his nephew, Napoleon III. He too following on the footsteps of his uncle, is at the old man of Rome; but Gov. Bissell conjectured what you will realize that Napoleon the Third will fail, as did Napoleon the First, and that the old man of Rome will live, even when his eldest but rebellious son shall have ceased to be. Then, again, he beheld the trials of the Church in the revolutionary movement of 1848. He saw that all the counsels of the revolutionists was aimed against the Church, and yet the Church and the Pope of that Church triumphed over the banded conspirators.

Departed hero, I call heaven and earth to witness, I swear by your honored remains, never, never was the Roman Catholic soldier disloyal to thy cause when standing side by side he fought the battles of your country on the heights or in the plains of Mexico. Never did he shrink from his share in the labor and toil which won the contest at Buena Vista. Immortal spirit whose flight to better worlds is now accomplished, forgive us if before consigning thy mortal remains to the silent tomb, we shed one more tear of respect, of love, of sorrow and regret, for in thee we lose a worthy, a distinguished citizen, an able advocate of our rights, a brave soldier, an honest and accomplished magistrate, and a true and sincere Christian.

This oration, or rather funeral discourse as above is verbatim. Whatever may be the comments elicited by its perusal, it is certain that rarely has a production of its class, from illtaste and inappropriateness, succeeded in awakening the expression of feeling which greeted this, needing all the solemnity of the hour and the occasion to hold it in check.

MILITARY HONORS.

The United States Cadets, (Zouaves) of Chicago, as the late Governor's Guard, in full corps were present, and to them was assigned the duty of the final military honors. They fired three rounds over the grave. The entire procession then wheeled into line, and with lively music returned to the city. This ended the pageant of the day, and it was a success throughout, eminently creditable to all, but to none more so than to Adjutant General Thomas S. Mather, of Springfield, who, as in charge of all gave to all points order and precision.

The military display was fine. Chicago has won much praise by the number and character of the delegation she sent down and to the credit of her citizen soldiery, be it said, that in no instance did they fail as soldiers or as gentlemen to remember the nature of the occasion and its demands upon them.

We must not forget to do justice to the Light Guard Band of Chicago, decidedly *the notables* of the day.

The Quincy City Guards, a fine Company, were on the ground in full corps. They are named as the future Governor's Guard, when Gov. Wood of Quincy shall be inaugurated.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

A most exciting incident took place about 8 o'clock, Wednesday morning, when a pair of horses attached to a farm wagon, in which a small child was left sitting, took fright and ran away. They started from about the south front of the State House and ran round to the corner opposite the Court House, the excited crowd following and the frightened child shrieking in terror. Near the corner named, City Marshal Morgan, a powerfully built man, and as this incident shows, as big-hearted as he is portly, made a dash at the horses' heads. He was knocked down, the near horse falling over him, checking the runaway. The child was saved. Its gallant rescuer was taken up sadly bruised, and with severe internal injuries. It is almost a miracle he was not killed on the spot. He is to run again for City Marshal. The citizens ought to elect him by acclamation for his daring deed.

A noteworthy adjunct to the after dinner hour at the Chenery House, was the calling out of Capt. Morgan, of the Quincy Guards, who was stationed at Saltillo during the battle of Buena Vista. In response to a toast from one of the Chicago Light Guard, Capt. Morgan paid a brief but appropriate tribute to the military character of Col. Bissell.

If we refer here to a matter of purely private interest to the bereaved family of Gov. Bissell, it is only because it will be very widely a source of satisfaction the knowledge that they are left amply protected as far as this world's goods are concerned. There is as yet nothing definitely known as to the disposition of his property by will. That property consists largely in lands along the line of the Ill. Cent. R. R., at a former valuation held at from $40,000 to $60,000. The best authorities concede that they would readily realize a third of the last named sum. Mrs. Bissell, from the estate of the late Senator Kane, her father, is possessed of a handsome competence in her own right. The family it is said will immediately remove to their former home in Belleville, St. Clair County.

Gov. Bissell's aged mother, now eighty years of age, resides in Macoupin County. She has been tenderly cared for by him during years past and is not left unprovided.

At nightfall quiet had settled over the Capital, a new Governor had been installed, and by the evening trains military and citizens returned to their homes. The day had passed but its lessons remained. A man and a hero had been gathered to the dust, but his memory lives to lend a lustre to his State and his age.

News of a Missing Wife.—We learn, through a private letter from Florence, that Mrs. Brennan, whose disappearance from Staten Island caused so much excitement some fifteen months ago, and who was supposed to have been murdered, is now in Italy, and was recently for a short time in Florence. By whom she was accompanied we are not informed, but she is thought not to have been alone. She was seen and recognized there by persons who knew her perfectly. This would seem to set entirely at rest the story of her murder, which we believe has for some time past been supposed to be without foundation in fact.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The editor of the Sullivan (Pa.) Democrat says that a large bear entered a dwelling house in the town of Cherry, and seizing a little child which was playing about the floor, commenced caressing and fondling it in the most tender manner. The child as well as the bear seemed highly pleased, and, strange to say, this singular proceeding continued for several minutes, till the terrified mother—the only person about the house—seized upon the opportunity to bar the door upon the rough intruder while he chanced to be on the outside. The offended animal being thus shut out from further sport, retired to his home in the woods.

Railroad Bonds Sustained.

[From the Keokuk Gate City 21st.]

Judge Love delivered an opinion yesterday sustaining the validity of railroad bonds. There were several cases before the Court, but the case in which the opinion was given was that of Meir *vs.* The County of Wapello.

The case involved the legality of subscriptions by counties to railroads, and the construction of section 184 of the Code, and was a suit upon coupons attached to bonds issued in pursuance of a vote of the people of Wapello county. S. F. Miller for defendant demurred to plaintiff's petition and contended that, under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa, the county had no power to issue the bonds, such power not being a necessary adjunct to a municipal corporation, and as the county had not the power to issue the bonds, the holders, dealing with a corporation whose powers are limited, deal at their own peril. Judge Love held that, inasmuch as the Supreme Court of Iowa, from the time the question was first presented for adjudication up to the present time, had decided that counties possessed the power under the Code to subscribe to railroads, and as, at the time of issuing these bonds, such was the law as decided by that court, parties contracted under the faith of those decisions; and as the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that where a long current of judicial decisions in a State had established the law to be of a certain character, if the same Court changed that law subsequently, the Supreme Court of the United States was not compelled to obey the arbitary caprice of the State court, but would adhere to the well-settled law of the State; and in this case the District Court would act upon that decision and sustain the law as settled, and overrule the demurrer, for he could regard the latest decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa, if sanctioned by him, only as judicial repudiation, as they themselves had pronounced it in another case, and be considered that a judicial fraud was surpassed only by a pious fraud.

The Rock Island Bridge Declared a Nuisance—Its Removal Ordered.

[From the Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City, 21st.]

Judge Love, in the U. S. District Court, decided yesterday, that said Bridge was a nuisance. The opinion was written out, was very elaborate, and required an hour and a half for its delivery.

The Court decreed that the defendant—the M. & M. R. R. Co.—should remove the lower portion of the Bridge by the 1st day of October next, should commence the removal within 30 days, and should remove the main pier by the 1st day of July next, and in default that the Marshal remove it at the cost of the defendant.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer*, in an article on the "impracticable issue," says:

> The emergency has already arisen which demands Congressional action to contravene the abolition of slavery by act of the Territorial Assembly of Kansas. The Supreme Court of the United States has already pronounced this act unconstitutional. The Executive of the United States has interposed in vain the employment of the Federal veto. Still the Territorial Assembly of Kansas pronounces the holding of slaves to be illegal in the Territory. Proceed with the emergency.

☞ John Bigelow, one of the editors of the N. Y. *Post*, writing from London, says:

> Pay no attention to the rumors of combinations between Austria and Russia against France and Italy. Such is the stuff that the dreams of tories and legitimists are made of. There is to be no modification of the original policy of France in reference to Italy. It is not desirable to press matters to a settlement, however, for several reasons.

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Has removed his
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To be found in Chicago. The greater part of his stock is of his own
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Thus enabling him to offer his customers the best and most fashionable styles
At the Lowest Prices.
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Skirt Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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The quality, style and finish of these goods are conceded by judges to be unequalled. In order to meet the demands of many of our customers we have just added to our assortment
THE ELIZABETHAN TRAIL,
which is we are confident, the most Graceful Skirt ever produced. The band of each skirt manufactured by us is stamped "ANGLO-AMERICAN MILLS." Buyers will please bear this in mind, as skirts of a very inferior quality in imitation of our goods, are being offered in the market.
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Hoffman & Vogt,
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Are now receiving their
SPRING STOCK
OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
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and cordially invite the citizens to call and examine them. We are prepared to make up to order, on short notice, and in a style unsurpassed by any house in the city.
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These beautiful Goods, owned and manufactured solely by us, now form a part of
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Which are offered this season in improved styles, shapes and manufacture, as follows:
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BOTH OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
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These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars of any Safes ever offered to the public.
$1,000 REWARD
Will be paid to any person that can show that a Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Manufacturers, 251 Broadway, New York.
C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents,
oc22-b735-6m 135 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Strangers and Citizens!

FOR	FOR	FOR
COMBS, In Shell.	POCKET BOOKS, In Morocco.	PURSES, In Seal.
COMBS, In Steel.	POCKET BOOKS, In Russia.	PURSES,
COMBS, In Ivory.	POCKET BOOKS, In Calf.	PURSES, Velvet.
COMBS, In Rubber.	POCKET BOOKS, With Clasps.	PURSES, Enameled.
COMBS, In Gold.	POCKET BOOKS, With Bands.	PURSES, With Chain.
COMBS, All Sizes.	POCKET BOOKS, All Styles.	PURSES, All Sizes.
COMBS, All Kinds.	POCKET BOOKS, All Kinds.	PURSES, All Kinds.
GO TO	GO TO	GO TO

JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 . . . Lake Street . . . 124

BRUSHES!—BRUSHES!
Brush Factory,
NO. 204..........RANDOLPH STREET..........NO. 1
We have a large assortment of Brushes at Wholesale and Retail, comprising in part:
PAINT,
WHITE-WASH,
VARNISH,
SCRUB,
SHOE, and
HORSE BRUSHES, &c.,
Of good quality and workmanship, which we will sell at low prices for cash.
mh1-b704-3m GEO. E. GERTS & CO.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Machine Belting,
RUBBER, LEATHER AND COTTON DUCK; CONDUCTING, STEAM & ENGINE HOSE; FIRE BUCKETS, GASKETS, TUBING, RUBBER & HEMP PACKING, LACE LEATHER, BELT HOOKS AND CLASPS.
Rubber Clothing, Boots & Shoes,
Of all kinds.
Rubber Gloves, Horse and Wagon Covers, Camp Blankets, Carriage and Nursery Cloths, Life Preservers, Piano Covers, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Druggist's Articles, Toys, Combs and every variety of Rubber Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN B. IDESON & CO., Agents for the Manufacturers,
mh15b807 3m 24 Dearborn street.

REMOVAL.
The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would beg leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has
Removed from his Old Quarters
—TO—
NO. 225 LAKE STREET,
COR. OF FRANKLIN,
Where he hopes, by the INCREASED FACILITIES he now enjoys, and an
ENTIRE NEW STOCK,
To continue to receive the patronage of all his Old Customers, and as many New as want good work done or first rate articles in his line.
THOMAS GEORGE,
225..........Lake Street, Cor. Franklin.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
FANS! FANS! FANS!
Bridal and Party Fans. Just received by Express steamer, direct from Paris, a lot of elegant Fans, low styles, most chaste and elegant in finish, in Silk, Satin, Pearl, Ivory and Gilt, Sandal Wood at
PARK'S.
124 - - Lake Street. - - 124

GARTERS, GARTERS,
GARTERS, GARTERS.
Just received from the importers direct, a splendid lot of these Goods, in Pink, Blue, White and Straw colored Silk, in Velvet, Kid, and Linen, Fancy and Plain, Embroidered in silk with Buckles, Clasps & Ties at
PARK'S.
124 - - - Lake Street. - - - 124

MASON & CO'S
Insurance Agency,
NO. 8
CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

1860.—HATS—1860.
Spring Styles
NOW READY
AT EMERSON'S,
No. 85..........Lake Street..........No. 85
UNDER TREMONT HOUSE.
mh6-b744-1m

FINE TOILET SOAPS,
CHOICE EXTRACTS
For the Handkerchief.
Cologne, Lavender & Toilet Waters
In great variety.
GALE BROTHER'S Family Prescription Store,
No. 202 Randolph street.

GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Traveling Bags, Fancy Head Dresses.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Bracelets, Necklaces, Fans, Purses.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Bags, Wallets, Lubin's Extracts.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Toilet Powders, Pomades.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Hair Oils, Liquid Rouge, Toilet Soaps.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Work Boxes, Card Receivers.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Shell Combs, Bridal Fans, Stereoscopes.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Shawl Pins, Tea Bells, Pearl Beads.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Jet Goods, Chess Men, Dressing Combs.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Cigar Cases, Fancy Hair Pins, Brooches.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Card Tablets, Port Monnaies, Pocket Combs.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for German Cologne, Cosmetics, Puff Boxes.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Garters, Writing Desks, Needle Cases, Shell

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1860.

[OFFICIAL.]

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, March 22d, 1860.

At a meeting of the Common Council, called by the Mayor elect, at Metropolitan Hall, the following Aldermen were present, having previously qualified and filed their oaths of office as required by law:—J. K. Botsford, Wm. Colby, Jacob Harris, J. M. Marshall, Fernando Jones, M. Joy, Samuel Myers, L. B. Taft, R. H. Foss, G. A. Reno, J. W. Cobb, J. Alston, C. Wahl, R. Prindeville, G. Perkins, John Comiskey, M. McDonald.

The roll was called by the Clerk, when the Mayor elect delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL:—

The Chapter of the Charter of the City of Chicago, which requires me to take and subscribe to the oath of office (just administered to me), defines the duties of the Mayor, as follows:

"He shall preside over the meetings of the Common Council, and take care that the laws of the State and ordinances of the City are duly enforced, respected, and observed, and that all other Executive officers of the city discharge their respective duties. He shall, from time to time, give the Common Council such information, and recommend such measures, as he may deem advantageous to the City."

There are many laws and ordinances appertaining to our Municipal government, the propriety of which may be questioned; but the oath of office which I have just taken requires me to take care that all of them be "duly enforced, respected, and observed." Furthermore, I am required to take care that all the other officers of the city discharge their duties, in causing each and every one of the laws and ordinances to be "duly enforced, respected, and observed."

Chapter II. of the City Charter provides for the removal of every person appointed or elected to any office, by a vote of two thirds of all the Aldermen, upon good cause therefor being shown; and it is good cause for the removal of any man who takes the oath which all officers are compelled to take, and then gives no attention to plain violations of the laws and ordinances. Such an officer perjures himself, and ought to be promptly removed therefor.

As a number of the city officers are appointed by the Mayor, I shall appoint no man to any office, nor allow him when appointed to remain in any office, unless he can read and understand the laws and ordinances appertaining to the duties of his office, and unless he will heartily co-operate with me in taking care that the laws and ordinances be "duly enforced, respected, and observed." It is no part of the duty of the Executive officers to inquire into the justice or expediency of any law. It is enough for them to know that thus saith the law. Besides, the best way to bring about the repeal of an obnoxious law is to enforce it; and every law which ought not to be, or cannot be, enforced should be at once repealed. Our laws should be few in number and simple in language. The enactments of our Legislature are beyond the reach of this Council; but I recommend a thorough revision of our City ordinances with reference to this consideration. A pamphlet of a few pages only, will contain all the ordinances necessary for the good and quiet government of our city, and a sum merely nominal would supply every family with a copy. If we expect all to obey our laws and ordinances, we should have them within the reach of all.

I am not a candidate for re-election; and I recommend that, at the next session of our Legislature, our Charter be so amended as to make the Mayor ineligible to an immediate re-election. This is now the case with the Sheriff of our county and Marshal of our city. The Mayor's office is not the place for any man who desires immediate political preferment of any kind, lest the desire to make friends and the fear to make enemies prove incentives to him to deviate from the peremptory requirements of the law. The Mayor is but the right arm of the law, and there should be nothing of human ambition to paralyze the power of that arm.

I am aware too many persons think that each Mayor makes his own laws. Now the Mayor can vote only when the Board of Aldermen is equally divided; and two-thirds of the Board can repeal any existing ordinance or enact a new one, in defiance of the Mayor's most active opposition. But although the Mayor be opposed to an ordinance, his oath requires that he enforce it as rigidly as if it met with his warmest approbation. During my administration in 1857-8 I was frequently called upon to enforce laws which could never have met with my official approval; but I was compelled by my oath to do so, or stand before the world as self-convicted of perjury. There are many ordinances that ought to be repealed or materially amended; but so long as you, the legislative power of the city, shall deem it best to leave them as they are, they shall be promptly enforced.

These sentiments are but a repetition of those promulgated in my inaugural address of 1857, and which controlled my action whilst in office. For a long period of the time during which I have been a resident of Chicago, the party with which I was politically associated was in a majority. Yet, during that time, I never entertained the least desire to discharge the duties of the office of Mayor, inasmuch as my name was used in connection with other offices. I looked upon it as an office in which a man who did his duty stood no chance to make friends, but was sure to greatly multiply the number of his opponents. I had received at five different elections the highest office in the gift of the people; and in justice to them, I had no right to expect any further honors in that direction. Having finished my political career, and thinking myself in a position in which I could afford to act independently, and set at defiance the spirit of lawlessness which was overrunning the city, I consented to take the office of Mayor. Remembering my oath of office, I set myself at work to enforce all the laws and ordinances of the city. This gave great offence to a class of voters who professed to entertain peculiar notions respecting what they called necessary evils in large cities, of which evils they themselves were not only conspicuous patrons, but often large beneficiaries. They censured me for executing laws which they dared not petition to have repealed, and which should now be repealed if they cannot, or ought not, be enforced. But, nevertheless, I continued to enforce the laws. Portions of our city, confiscated to vice and crime, were made orderly and respectable and are now inhabited by some of our most law-abiding citizens. Gambling houses, brothels and other abodes of lawlessness, were broken up, and their inmates brought to justice or compelled to leave the city. Many of these offenders, thus disturbed by an honest execution of long existing laws, were persons of wealth, talents and position. They had not then reached that degradation into which an established career of vice is sure eventually to plunge every one. Feeling the effects of such an administration, this class of men have been making it their business to see that there never should be another such Mayor in any city in the Union; and so they have tried, by every means in their power, to make my former administration odious, both at home and abroad. Not only has a portion of the press of our own, but of that of almost every city in the Union, been at work to so mould public opinion that no Mayor in any city would ever again endeavor to enforce the laws against this class of offenders. Under this state of things, I deemed it a great moral necessity to appeal to the people again; and for this cause alone did I consent to become a candidate for Mayor. I felt it a duty to show, not only to future Mayors of my own, but to Mayors of every other city, that an executive could be sustained in a faithful execution of the laws against all classes of offenders. Since the close of my former administration I have held myself personally, morally, socially and pecuniarily responsible for all my acts whilst in the office of Mayor. I was tried by those acts at the late election. They were presented in newspapers, and in public speeches, in their worst phase, by those opposed to me. These acts were not only justified by me in a newspaper which I controlled, and also in public speeches made by me in every part of the city; but I avowed, in words unmistakable, that I had no other object in becoming a candidate for Mayor than to have an opportunity to repeat them under the same circumstances. When a candidate in 1857, I received 5,924 votes. At the election just terminated I received, out of 18,747, the number of 10,007 votes, making a majority of 1,267 votes, and being almost double the number I received at my first election; and this, too, with the oldest and most powerful organization in the Union opposing me upon a difference of political sentiments; whilst it was aided by that element of lawlessness which, in large cities, claims to hold the balance of power, and which timid and corrupt aspirants are too apt to court; but which I have ever defied, and shall do my utmost to remove from this city. Fortunately, since I left the office of Mayor, an important ordinance, commonly known as the "Vagrant Act," has been passed, and I intend to rigidly enforce it. Under its provisions, all suspicious persons can be compelled to give "a good account of themselves," whereas, under my previous administration, I had to await overt acts. My course, then, cannot be misinterpreted. It is not my fault if we have unpopular and unjust laws; but it will be my fault if they are not faithfully executed. I then have but one order to give to those whom the people are taxed to support as my subordinates and that is:

"Remember your oath! Read the laws! Execute them!"

Section 3d of the Amended City Charter requires that "every act, ordinance or resolution, passed by the Common Council, before it shall take effect, shall be presented duly certified by the City Clerk, to the Mayor, for his approbation. If he approves, he shall sign it. If not, he shall return it with his objection in writing."

I deem it my duty, here, thus early to state, that I shall allow no person to hold any conversation with me respecting such "act, ordinance or resolution." But any citizen or citizens who wish to influence my action thereon, can have a written communication with the Clerk, whose duty it will be to file such communication with the papers in the case, and such communication will be considered public in its character, and will be preserved in the archives of the city. The same will be my course in relation to all city contracts. All communications with me respecting public business must be in writing, and that writing will be considered the property of the city. The same as regards appointments to office. Verbal communications are liable to misunderstandings, to say nothing of misrepresentations. But allow me to suggest that, as I am held responsible for the acts of my appointees, I shall feel as free to look over the City directory as I shall the list of applicants.

At my inauguration in 1857, the funded debt of the city was $535,000. I looked round in vain for those works of great public utility by which we could justify to posterity this run up in it. After a further examination I found that my predecessors had construed the right to borrow not exceeding 100,000 dollars in any one year, authorized by the charter, as a legitimate source of revenue. So, after they had taxed the people to the utmost limit that they dare do, they borrowed the $100,000, and expended it. I did not deem it righteous to burthen posterity without an equivalent. Again, our Sewerage Commissioners, and our Water Commissioners, were borrowing money and needed the full credit of our city. So I resolved not to add to our funded debt. I decreased it twenty-one thousand dollars. My successor did not disturb it, and so it now stands at $514,000. In addition to the legitimate expenses of my administration, I found it burthened with a large number of expensive works, for which contracts had been executed; and all the contracts entered into previous to my administration with their incidents, have cost the city more than the entire amount of its present floating debt. I need hardly call attention in this connection, to the Armory, the City Hospital, fifty thousand dollars to dredge at Rush street bridge, &c., &c. Unwilling to leave even a floating debt, my administration resorted to the very highest point of taxation. It also resorted to such uncommon diligence in the collection of licenses, fines and revenues from all other sources, that it was censured in many quarters for its severity, although it did nothing but that which the law required it should do. I also refused to fill many offices which I had the power to fill, in order to save the salaries to the treasury. For the same reason I used all my efforts to cut down salaries, to otherwise curtail expenses, and frequently had to resort to the veto power. I am satisfied that, had this policy of mine been continued, the city would not be burdened with a floating debt at the present time.

Economy in the administration of public affairs is always desirable, because it is the surest guarantee against corruption. But at the present time it is an imperious necessity. Our city credit was never in such imminent hazard as it is at the present moment. I have been inaugurated at the most critical period of our financial history. But I hope we shall be enabled to maintain our credit untarnished for the few months between this and the next session of our Legislature. At present there seems to be but one voice among our citizens as to the means, thus, of relieving us from our present embarrassment and of preventing its recurrence. We must then fund our floating debt and be prohibited from borrowing money or contracting debts thereafter.

After deducting the proceeds of the Tax Sale for this year and of all other revenues accruing prior to April 1st, there will remain a floating debt of full $300,000. On that day the administration will find itself with an empty Treasury, and with a floating debt of three hundred thousand dollars to provide for. Besides, it will have its own expenses to pay. How are these expenses and this debt to be met? I propose to get an extension upon all debts contracted prior to April 1st, and petition our Legislature at its next session for the passage of a law allowing the city to fund the same. But the interest upon the above debt will unquestionably have to be paid out of the revenue of this year. It is doubtful what will be the decision of our Courts as to the right of our city to make a temporary loan in anticipation of (the coming) this year's taxes. So there is every probability that all the employees of the city will have to await some time for their pay.

But let us see what are our means for raising revenues from taxes.

We are allowed to raise a tax of two mills for the Sewerage interest, and this will be hardly sufficient for this purpose.

We are allowed to raise two mills for school purposes, and this will be hardly sufficient.

Whatever money is raised for the reform school must, by law, be applied specifically to that purpose; and what will be the proceeds of a tax of about one half a mill?

For permanent improvements nothing can be raised, except upon the specific improvements named. Any appropriation so made, except for such named improvements, would be illegal.

We are allowed to raise but one mill for our interest tax; and this year it will require full two mills for that purpose.

For general purposes three mills and one half are allowed. But of these taxes one mill and a half, at least one mill will have to be taken to meet the interest upon the floating debt, and which is not provided for in the interest tax.

Thus we have left but two mills and one half, with which to carry on the government for the year commencing April 1st.

In addition to the floating debt, above mentioned, to be provided for, there is a sum of thirty thousand dollars of the funded debt falling due this year.

With this condition of things before us, how otherwise should a city government conduct itself but as would a private individual under the same circumstances, viz: curtail expenses in every possible way?

I think that, by funding all the debt accruing prior to April 1st, the government can be carried on from April first, 1860, to April first, 1861, with a tax of ten mills only. But this cannot be done if we, after election, falsify pledges of economy made before, and if old claims against the Treasury are to be paid out of the revenues of this year.

It is not my intention to approve of any orders passed by the Council for the payment of bills rejected by the Comptroller, who is alone authorized to contract debts for the city. If individuals think they have any claims against the city, prior to my, and not allowed by the Comptroller during former administrations, they must seek the remedy in the Courts; for it will only be by the utmost economy that the revenues of the present year can be made to meet the expenses thereof.

There is no city the inhabitants of which have been more willing to make improvements than our own; and so long as their ability to do so continued, they paid all the assessments cheerfully. Short crops in the country, and other causes, have tended to interrupt the business of our city, or at least, curtail its profits. There is now a general disposition to suspend improvements until business shall become more lucrative. The special assessments of last year were very burdensome to our people; and those who at one time were the most anxious for improvements are now, from inability to pay their assessments, the most anxious to have them temporarily suspended. I therefore recommend the vacation of the office of Superintendent of Special Assessments, until the services of such an officer shall be absolutely needed. Should they be required to close up any works already ordered, I recommend that the Superintendent be appointed only for a limited period, and in that case upon a *per diem* compensation.

For the same reason I recommend the vacation of City Superintendent, and that some person be employed at a per diem compensation to close up the few works remaining unfinished.

The city is now carrying on no work whatever that needs a Superintendent, and the condition of the finances will not allow it to do so during this municipal year. There are a very few contracts for special improvements by which the warrants have been issued and nearly the amount collected. And it is proposed to give our [illegible] from special improvements this year, although [illegible] unscrupulous and heartless speculators have a[illegible] themselves to nullify this beneficial [illegible]. And to illustrate how common it is [illegible] to be looking after the interests of [illegible] the great mass of [illegible], I would call your attention to the fact that [illegible] salary of three thousand dollars per annum have been kept in the City Superintendent's office all through the winter, when there was not work enough to occupy the time of the Superintendent himself. The main work for a Superintendent this year will be the attendance upon minor repairs, of which it is the custom of the Comptroller to receive the first notice. Any master mechanic, such as received $2.25 per day last year, could under the direction of the Comptroller, discharge the entire duties of the City Superintendent for the present year.

Whenever it shall be your pleasure to re-commence our system of city improvements, I earnestly exhort you to allow no work to be undertaken until the assessment roll has been confirmed, and the money actually paid into the City Treasury. It is within the knowledge of you all, that oftentimes the first men to ask for improvements are the last to pay for them. Indeed, there are some persons who never would do it if they could avoid it by any legal technicality. It is often the case, also, that contractors, owners of gravel pits, stone quarries, lumber yards, &c., &c., set on foot improvements which are neither asked for by the parties interested, nor needed by the public at large. A temporary suspension of our system of improvements, under special assessments, would be a measure of great relief to many of our property holders, and would be injurious to none; for those who realize anything of the future prospects of Chicago must know that such a suspension would be but temporary.

When we ask the Legislature to allow us to fund the present floating debt, I recommend that ample provision be made, in the law to be passed, against any further increase of the funded debt, or power to create a floating debt. Our Sewerage Commissioner and Water Commissioner debts are liable to be increased with the increase of the city. In order to keep our credit good for these purposes, we should have no power to create any other debt, and should have a separate tax for our interest, and for a sinking fund. In many cities, at the present time, all appropriations are void whenever there is not at the time money in the Treasury to meet them. This provision prevents a city from running in debt, and should be made the law in Chicago. Had such a provision been in force from the origin of our city government, its advantages would have been incalculable.

Whenever a judgment is obtained against the City, the Comptroller should have power to raise a temporary loan to meet it, and should be required to add the amount to his estimates for the next year. Then limit the power to tax to a fixed number of mills, and there will be no danger of our credit's being impaired hereafter, by extravagance or corruption.

I recommend the abolition of the offices of City Physician and Health Officer; the former officer is paid the sum of eight hundred, and the latter one thousand dollars per annum. It is the duty of the County to provide medical attendance for the poor, and, whether a poor man is in the Bridewell or out of it, he has claims upon the county. The City, forgetting that it was the duty of the County to provide for the sick poor, has erected a hospital, at an expense of $73,533, which to the city is the same as so much money thrown away. I recommend the sale of said Hospital to the County, as the County has need of it, while the City has not. All the duties of Health Officer can be performed by the policemen of the City, a portion of whose business is to see that health ordinances and regulations are complied with as well as others. Should any contagious disease break out in our city, I should at once appoint and convoke a Board of Health, composed of some of our oldest and most discreet citizens, and promptly submit to you the result of its sanitary deliberations for your action.

Section 2 of Chapter XL. of Municipal Laws says:

"The Mayor shall be the head of the Police Department, and shall superintend and direct the police generally."

It has been suggested that orders could be issued directly to the Lieutenants of the Divisions, and thereby save the salary of the Captain of Police, which is fifteen hundred dollars per annum. I am willing to try the experiment of getting along without a Captain, and hope I may succeed. I therefore shall not nominate any person to that office at present.

During my former term as Mayor, I appointed no such officer as Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court, which officer now receives a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum. The City Attorney attended to all the legal business in 1857, and there is no probability that there will be as much business of that character to transact this year as there was during that. So I recommend the abolition of this office. I have procured from the dockets of our various Courts a list of the city cases, and after a thorough examination, am satisfied that this can be safely done. Our city business in the upper courts is always liable to exaggeration, from the fact that so many cases are appealed for the purpose of delay, but which are finally disposed of by default; whilst in the Police Court most of the cases are disposed of by the prisoner's pleading guilty.

There is a great need of a Registry Law to secure the purity of the elective franchise in our city. Almost all other cities have such a law. Registry laws have been rendered unnecessarily unpopular in many instances in consequence of their containing some new qualification for the voter. I would be willing to have the qualifications remain as liberal as they are at present, but I would insist that every man should have his name and place of residence registered a sufficient length of time before election, so that the poll list could be printed with the names arranged in alphabetical order. This would not only protect our wards from fraudulent voters, but would greatly expedite the process of voting, and save much of the ill feeling which is now engendered at the polls in consequence of questioning and challenging. On the eve of the late election, a large number of persons were imported into our city, and scattered about in small numbers through the different Wards, so as to avoid appearances as far as possible. Those persons are not now to be found in our city. There is but one inference to be drawn from this, and that is, that they came from parts unknown to us for the purpose of voting in our city, and that they have since election returned to their homes. Again, from the evening of the day preceding the election to the dawn of election day, there could have been seen around the polls in several of the Wards, a class of strange men conversing about the importance and the means of getting possession of them, and blockading them, so as to keep back the well-known and tax paying citizens. After thus keeping awake all night, you could have seen these same persons traveling from Ward to Ward, voting or trying to vote, wherever they went; and finally, when the last poll was closed you could have seen them standing around complaining that the polls were closed too early for them. Where are these men who, but a few days since, were manifesting such an interest in the affairs of our city? The men who brought them here sent them home again. Now, if this state of things is to continue, our offices may as well be set up at auction and knocked down to the highest bidder; for the men who have the means to import the largest number of voters will eventually get the offices. It is not the conflict of principles which will cause an outlay of money sufficient to make an importation of illegal voters, but of interests. The men who have private interests to subserve can afford the expense of it, but all such men will re-imburse themselves with interest whenever they can reach the public treasury. Hence, one set of men will resort to this method of carrying elections to-day, and another set to-morrow, just as private interest may dictate. In fine, therefore, every tax payer, without distinction of party; every man who would protect the public treasury, has a strong pecuniary interest in a Registry law. No honest cause ever required an illegal vote. An office seeker who pays a dollar for such a vote intends to get it back when elected.

There are two classes of men who take offices. One class takes them as a matter of public duty, the same as an active business man serves upon the jury, does military duty, or as you, gentlemen, discharge the duties of Aldermen. This class labors for the good of the whole, instead of for that of particular individuals in the community. Selfish interests are sacrificed by it to the paramount interests of the public. There is another class that follows office-holding as a permanent means of livelihood. When candidates, these men profess great sympathies for the masses; and how can office-holders manifest their sympathies for the masses better than by contributing all their efforts to relieve them from the burthens of taxation? Yet, no sooner are they elected than they throw every possible obstacle in the way of reduction of fees, salaries, &c., &c., without which there can be no reduction of taxes. They make personal appeals to Aldermen, and send others to make them. They talk of the poverty of themselves, and the destitution of their families. But they ignore the poverty of the people who elected them. They forget the destitution of widows and orphans who happen to own as their little all a residuary interest in encumbered property is no bar to the demands of the relentless tax-gatherer. It is not a necessity that these men hold office. It is a necessity, however, that people pay taxes. It is a common remark of men who have been installed in lucrative offices, that, in order to get good men, we must pay large salaries. This is not true. For there is not an office in our city that could not be filled by an equal to its present incumbent in every qualification, and oftentimes by a superior, for less money. I look upon it calamitous, to both the country and the office-holder, when office-seeking becomes a profession, and when a man cuts his eye upon the public treasury as a means of support from boyhood to old age. It is better that offices be taken for their honors, and that they be distributed more generally than they now are among the community. Next beyond the importance of questions affecting the rights of men in a national point of view, the dominant party in Chicago owes its success in the late election to its promises of economy. These promises the unsuccessful party denounced as hypocritical. It will soon be seen whether they were so or not. If men do not like their fees and salaries they can resign their offices. And, when men come around you, gentlemen of the Council, panting for more of the sweat and blood of our tax-payers, if you will only stand firm, tell them that it is your duty to protect the people's treasury, and advise them to resign if they do not like their pay, they will cease to trouble you. I shall make no appointments until the salaries of the appointees are fixed, and shall promptly remove any man who complains of the inadequacy of his compensation. It shall not be my fault if the public expectation with reference to a reduction of the expenses of our city, is not fulfilled.

Section 15 of Chapter III. of the City Charter comes greatly to our aid in all measures of economical reform. It says:

"The Common Council shall have the power, from time to time, to require further and other duties of all officers whose duties are herein prescribed, and prescribe the powers and duties of all officers appointed or elected to any office under this act, whose duties are not herein specially mentioned, and fixed their compensation."

This will enable the Council to assign to any officer the duties of any office which a just regard for the universal expectation that we will curtail our city expenses, may require us to abolish.

The same Section says:

"They may also require Bonds to be given to the City of Chicago by all officers for the faithful performance of their duties."

I recommend that all our City officers and employes be required to give bonds of some kind. If the negligence, ignorance or malfeasance of an officer or an employee is the means of the City's losing money, it is the same thing to the tax payers as if the money were taken directly from the treasury. The City Attorney should be required not only to give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, but also to faithfully close up, without cost to the city the suits commenced during his term of office. It is almost invariably the case that a City Attorney is necessitated to consult his predecessor respecting unfinished business, and this results in the City's having to pay a large bill every year for extra legal services. Well-meaning and honest physicians and surgeons are held responsible for their malpractice even when it is the result of inexperience alone. So it ought to be with City employees. This would secure to the City better services, as men would not recommend those whose bonds they would not sign.

It has become too common for persons fined in our Courts to appeal to the Council to have their fines remitted. Every person is entitled to a fair and impartial trial before our Courts, and can be heard by counsel, and can call for a jury. If he is not satisfied with one trial he can ask for another or appeal to a higher court. It is not one of the defects of Chicago that it has not Courts enough. Now, these appeals from the Courts to the Common Council are but appeals from public justice to private sympathy. An alderman can only get at one, and that the interested, side of a case. Besides, he has no power to examine witnesses under oath. My approbation cannot be given to any such interference with the duties of our Courts.

In discussing the necessity of additional legislation for our city at the next session of our Legislature, we should not be unmindful of the large contributions which the city is compelled to make to the various offices in the Court House under stealthy legislative enactments, which have been accumulating for years. Too many of our officers have been in the habit of quietly slipping off to the State Capitol and procuring the passage of laws by the Legislature which take money from the great masses of the tax-payers outside of the Court House, to fill the pockets of the few inside; and the great extent of the legislation of this kind shows that too many of our legislators were laboring under the impression that they owed a greater obligation to the office holders than to the people at large. Although the remarks are applicable to the greater number of the offices with which the city is compelled to transact any business, I prefer to illustrate them by the office of Sheriff, because I can do so without being charged with any unkind feeling towards its worthy incumbent, as he has received no benefits from any legislation enacted against the city during his term, and as he is ineligible to a re-election. The Sheriff gets fifty cents per day, or $3.50 per week, for dieting prisoners. The Bridewell keeper gets fifteen cents per day, or $1.05 per week for the same thing. The Sheriff gets $10 for every jury summoned to the City Court, thirty five cents for every committal, and thirty-five more for every discharge in the same Court. There has been over $7,000 paid for dieting prisoners the past year, when the City could have done the same thing at the Bridewell for less than one-third the amount. There has been paid the past year, to the Sheriff, for fees in serving papers and for pay of officers in attending Court, $2,300, when the City Marshal and Policemen could have performed the same duties with scarcely any extra expense to the City.

Legislation in this matter is much needed, and now is the time to begin to agitate for it. Candidates are already numerous and are fast becoming more so. Let all candidates for County offices be given to understand that they must be pledged to throw no obstacle in the way of a proper reduction of the amount of their draft upon the pockets of the tax-payers, and all candidates for the Legislature also be given to understand that their allegiance is due to those outside the Court House. There is but one way to reduce expenses; and it is neither Republican nor Democratic to oppress the many for the aggrandizement of the few.

The Reform School is fulfilling the expectations of its most sanguine friends. The tax for its support last year was one mill, but the product of the tax was not all needed, and it is thought that only one half of a mill will be required this year. It is hoped the day is not far distant when the State will establish such an institution, and thereby relieve the city from the expense of supporting it. I wish our City finances, or even our City credit, were in a situation to warrant me in recommending a similar institution for girls. It is much needed. Humanity demands it. Should the system of Finance recommended by me be carried out, I now know of nothing to prevent my hope or from recommending the immediate establishment of such a much needed institution. The "Ordinance concerning the Reform School" should be so amended as to make the provisions of Sec. 6 of the amended Charter applying to the Member of the Board of Guardians, as well as to the Members of the Common Council. There are even stronger reasons why members of the Board of Guardians should not have voted to them any salaries or compensation than there are that Members of the Common Council should not. Whilst Mayor of the city, in 1857, I took strong grounds against this practice, and was in hopes that it had been abandoned. I find however, that one of the Guardians gets eight hundred dollars per annum for services that ought to be performed by the Comptroller. In order that the Comptroller may know the wants of the Reform School, I appointed him one of the Guardians, which position he now holds. Let the Board of Guardians issue their drafts for supplies upon the Comptroller, and let him contract for them. The Comptroller is the financial officer of the City. He is sworn to a faithful discharge of his duties. He gives ample Bonds and can be removed for malfeasance. I can sign no order appropriating money to pay any compensation to a member of the Board of Guardians.

Additional legislation is required to prevent our Street Commissioners from expending more money than is appropriated to them, and also to prevent their expending the whole amount of their appropriations in the early part of the year. The Comptroller cannot pay out of the Treasury for any purpose any more money than is appropriated for that specific purpose. The mal-conduct of the Street Commissioner in this respect either deprives the laborer of his wages, or compels him to wait until the next year's appropriation. Each Division should have money to its credit to the very end of the year. Hence I recommend that, in appropriating money for street labor, you limit the amount which the Comptroller shall pay out in any one month. With over eighteen thousand voters at one and one-half dollars each, there ought to be collected at least twenty-five thousand dollars for street Taxes. I recommend a special Street Tax Collector for each Ward, who shall be a resident of the Ward for which he collects, and that the amount collected from the voters of each Ward be expended in that Ward. This will create a community of interest among the people of the Ward; and, by taking the poll lists at the elections, as each voter is required to pay a street tax, the collector will have it in his power to expose persons who voted, but cannot now be found. The publication of the names of such persons would furnish a very interesting commentary upon the election frauds in our city.

A Board of Public Works is much needed, both to systematise and economize improvements. In the legitimate discharge of their respective duties, we find the Street Commissioners, the Board of Sewerage Commissioners, the Water Commissioners and City Superintendent severally cutting and filling the same ground in a single week. The work is paid for four times, when, with a consolidation of these different offices and boards, it need be but once. The great obstacle in the way of this much needed reform is the incumbents of the offices. Every man dislikes to be legislated out of office. But the law need not take effect until the terms of the offices of the Street Commissioners and City Superintendent expire, and the Boards of Water and Sewerage Commissioners could be consolidated into a Board of Public Works, to consist of the present six incumbents, until the terms of any two expire. Then one only should be elected to supply the place of the two. Thus, in two years, we could have a new Board consisting of only three members. This measure has been defeated heretofore by a struggle for offices. The plan suggested would prevent this struggle hereafter. When we reflect that each of these Boards has a separate Engineer, Secretary and other assistants receiving large salaries, and that the City Superintendent and Street Commissioners have each their assistants, it is safe to say that their consolidation would save at least $32,000 per annum to our city.

The ordinance providing for the organization of the Paid Fire Department, passed before the City had much experience with reference to this indispensable institution, needs alteration in many important particulars. Although those portions of it which conflict with the City Charter are of no force, yet they mislead the firemen, who have a right to suppose that they can rely upon the provisions of the Ordinance. The Charter requires that all officers not elected by the people shall be appointed by the Mayor; and no ordinance of the City can shield the Mayor from a just responsibility in seeing that all the members of our Paid Fire Department, like the other officers of the city, are men qualified by intelligence, character and habits for their positions.

In the revision of your rules, I recommend that you dispense with the Committee on Claims, which committee was created before the new charter went into effect. Section thirteen of the new Charter provides that when the Comptroller shall doubt the "correctness of any claim, he shall submit the same to the Mayor and Finance Committee for their decision thereon, which decision shall be binding upon the City and filed among his other vouchers in the Comptroller's Office." The object of this section is to take all claims away from the Common Council and give them to the Comptroller, with the right to appeal to the Mayor and Finance Committee. This does not debar any claimant from his right to sue the city in any of our Courts. I look upon it, that the duties of the Committee on Claims are merged in that of the Finance Committee. Hereafter all disputed accounts, in the Comptroller's office, will be referred directly to the Mayor and Finance Committee, and their decision will be a bar to any action of the Common Council. No officer of the City save the Comptroller can contract a debt against the City, neither can that officer until a specific appropriation be first made. Yet the Common Council is frequently appealed to for the allowance of claims and bills, which the Comptroller has no power to allow, even if he had the discretion. I recommend you gentlemen, to scan well your general appropriation bill, due in the month of April, and after that shall have passed, to close the door of your Treasury for the remainder of the year. We can only raise, by taxation, such an amount of money as is covered by the General Appropriation bill. If we vote money from the Treasury for objects not specified in the General Appropriation Bill, a floating debt is inevitable.

I would recommend great circumspection in your action concerning the vacation of streets and alleys. By a law of the last session of our Legislature, a majority of a quorum can vacate any street or alley without any previous notice. In the known absence of some members of this Board, two members can call eleven together, and six of the eleven can close up Lake street or any other street in the city, and the same six can at once choose the Commissioners to assess damages. A law so summary as this, and made applicable to our whole city, was not enacted without an object. The excitement caused by its passage may have prevented action under its provisions last year. Your circumspection may prevent any this year. But the existence of such a law tends to impair confidence in the value of Chicago real estate investments, as the value of land is estimated by its number of feet front; and a gentleman from the East may come here and buy frontage, and before he reaches his home, under the summary provisions of this law, he may be deprived of the sole object of his purchase.

A Committee of the Board of Education has called public attention to a statement of facts well calculated to alarm our citizens with respect to the safety of a portion of our School Fund. The Charter requires that all officers of the City not elected by the people, shall be nominated by the Mayor. Now as both the Comptroller and School Agent are required to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council, it has occurred to me that since there is no difference in the means of appointing these two officers, the duties of School Agent might be performed by the Comptroller without any additional expense to the City. If the Comptroller does not give ample bonds to cover the amount of School Fund, the Council has ample power to increase them. In this way the salary of the School Agent, which is $500, will be saved for the benefit of the Schools. This will be more convenient for the public, as the Comptroller's office is open during all business hours. It has been suggested that the Board of Education has control of this office. Now, my remarks concerning the Board of Guardians of Reform School, will apply to the Board of Education. You, gentlemen of the Common Council, are prohibited from receiving any office at the hands of the City, and I hope the day is not far distant, when the Board of Supervisors of Cook County, the Board of Guardians of Reform School, and all other Boards will have the same restrictions applied to them as are now applied to you.

In sec., it is to be hoped that the day is not distant when the standard of moral integrity will be so high that no such law may be necessary to avert the selfish schemes of men in official positions. Should my recommendation be adopted, a provision should be made that the Comptroller make a monthly report to the Board of Education and to the Common Council of his transactions touching the School Fund, and that any member of the Board of Education or of the Common Council should at all times have free access to the Books and papers relating thereto.

I am satisfied that the office of Assistant Harbor Master, which now costs the city $500 per annum, is a sinecure and should be abolished.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL:—However much we may differ respecting the question of the voluntary and involuntary systems of labor, that now constitute the only difference between the two great political parties of our nation, there is no necessity that we should be divided in our opinions or our actions in municipal affairs. Good order affects us all alike. Economy reduces the taxes of all alike. The preservation of our city's credit benefits us all alike. A proper enforcement of the laws gives security alike to all. We all have children in whose future our hopes are all concentrated. Our interests are one. Our expectations are the same. Our destinies are identical. Why, then, should we differ? I am your presiding officer for the last time. Seven independent elections at the hands of my fellow citizens have satisfied my most sanguine aspirations. It is for some of them soon to stand in the position which I now occupy; and when they do, they will appreciate my appeal, to forget all outside differences, and remember only the interests of our city. The pressure upon us from claimants, contractors and office-hunters will be great. We must steel our hearts to all other sympathies but those for the tax-payers of our city. The man who does this belongs to my party, as far as all municipal affairs are concerned, and I belong to his. The eyes of all our citizens are upon us. They expect much at this crisis in our financial affairs, at our hands. Your future prospects demand that this expectation shall not be destroyed; whilst I, in my determination to retire to private life, have but one ambition; and, in accordance therewith, I invoke the aid of the Ruler of the Universe, that our Administration may be governed in all things by the right, and be conducive to the lasting welfare of our city.

JOHN WENTWORTH.

The Mayor then presented the following ordinances, which were laid over and ordered published:

AN ORDINANCE fixing the salaries of the City Officers therein named:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago: That the following be established as the permanent salary and compensation of the officers and employees of the City of Chicago. The rate being per annum unless otherwise specified.

For City Comptroller, $2,000. Provided that he may be allowed, under direction of the Mayor and Finance Committee, for clerical assistance, a sum not exceeding $2,000.

For Treasurer, $1,500.

For Collector, $2,000. Provided that the Mayor and Comptroller may in their discretion allow him for clerical assistance, a sum not exceeding $2,000.

For City Clerk, $1,500.

For City Attorney, $2,000.

For Recorder, $1,000.

For City Superintendent, or in the event of the abolition or vacation of that office, such person as may be appointed by the Mayor to discharge the duties of Superintendent, the sum of $1.25 per day for each day that he shall satisfy the City Comptroller that he has been engaged in the actual service of the City.

For Superintendent of Special Assessments, or in the event of the abolition or vacation of that office, such person as may be appointed to discharge the duties of superintendent, the sum of $3.25 for each day that he shall satisfy the Comptroller that he has been engaged in the actual service of the city.

For City Marshal, $1,500.

For each Street Commissioner, $1,000.

For Harbor Master, $600.

For Bridewell Keeper, $500, and five cents per meal for dieting each prisoner. He to furnish his own provision, fuel, etc. Provided that the Mayor may, in his discretion, appoint a Matron at an expense not exceeding one dollar per day.

For Surveyor, $1,000. Provided that the City Comptroller shall furnish him with a policeman, or other city employee, to act as chainman or other assistant whenever occasion may require.

For each of the Police Court Justices, $1,000.

For Police Court Clerk, $1,000. Provided, that he shall, under his own signature, furnish the Corporation Newspaper each day with a list of all suits, arrests, trials and other proceedings, with the names of the parties arrested, penalties imposed, and the names of all persons who may be taken as sureties, whether special or otherwise.

For a man to take charge of Cemetery Grounds, $36 per month.

For Chief Engineer, $1,000.

For Assistant Engineer, $150.

For each of the four First and four Second Lieutenants of Police, the sum of $12 per week.

For each Policeman, the sum of $10 per week. Provided the Mayor may, in his discretion, have the right to employ not exceeding nine persons for detective service, whose names shall be known to no one but himself and the Comptroller, at the rate of not exceeding $12 per week, but the Comptroller shall keep vouchers, as in case of other employees of the city.

For Captains in the Paid Fire Department, $300.

For Engineers of the Steam Fire Engines, $600.

For Four Horse Drivers of Steam Engines, $36 per month.

For One or Two Horse Drivers, and the other men, not exceeding nine in all to each Steamer, the sum of $1 per day.

For each Bell Ringer, $9 per week.

For each Bridge Tender, at Rush street, Clark street, and Wells street Bridges, $100 per month.

For each Bridge Tender, at Madison street, Lake street, Randolph street, and Van Buren street Bridges, $50 per month.

For each Bridge Tender, at Kinzie and Polk street Bridges, and at Halsted street Bridge, when completed and accepted by the city, $60 per month.

For Bridge Tender at Twelfth street Bridge, $35 per month.

For each Bridge Tender at Erie street, Indiana street, Chicago avenue and Old street Bridges, $50 per month. Provided that this salary shall continue no longer than in the discretion of the Mayor and Comptroller the bridges shall be required to be opened.

For one-half of the expenses of paying the Porter in the Court, an amount not exceeded by that paid him by board of Supervisors of Cook County.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance shall be, and hereby are repealed.

SEC. 3. Should the Comptroller be appointed School Agent, or any other office besides that of Comptroller, he shall not receive any salary therefor; and no salary or compensation shall be paid to any officer or employee of the city, whose salary is not fixed by charter or by this ordinance. Provided, that this section shall not apply to street laborers.

AN ORDINANCE concerning the City Bridewell.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago: That it shall be the duty of the Marshal, Lieutenants of Police, Police Constables, and any or all Policemen of said city, when having committed any person to the Bridewell, to return immediately to the City Comptroller the Mittimus or Execution, or a duplicate thereof, by virtue of which said person was committed.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the City Comptroller to keep a record of the names of all persons committed to the Bridewell in a book or books to be provided for that purpose, showing the date of committal, days of imprisonment, amount of fine, &c.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to receive all fines of persons who may have been committed to the Bridewell, and to make a duplicate receipt for the payment thereof to the City Comptroller; and when it shall appear by the books of the City Comptroller that the term of imprisonment of any person is ended by virtue of such payment, or the expiration of his term of sentence, or both, the City Comptroller shall certify the fact to the Bridewell keeper, who shall carefully preserve said certificate, and thereupon discharge the prisoner named.

SEC. 4. No person shall be released from the Bridewell by the Bridewell keeper, except on the certificate of the City Comptroller, as provided in Section 3 of this ordinance, or by an order of the Mayor or Common Council.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Bridewell keeper to make out and deliver to the City Comptroller on the first of each month, a statement, duly sworn to, showing the names of all persons who have been confined in the Bridewell during the month preceding, the number of their several confinements during said month, the date of their commitment, and the names of all persons discharged or released during said month, and by what authority they were discharged or released.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the City Marshal to visit and inspect the Bridewell as often as once in each month, and to report the names of all prisoners confined therein to the City Comptroller, and the condition of the same.

SEC. 7. Section five of Chapter seven of Municipal Laws, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

AN ORDINANCE amendatory to an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance concerning Markets and the sale of Meats and Vegetables."

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, that section sixteen and so much of Section twenty-seven as relates to [illegible] in the title, "An Ordinance concerning Markets and the sale of Meats and Vegetables," be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That the City Comptroller, with the concurrence of the Mayor shall lease at auction or otherwise, from time to time, the stalls and stands in the Public Markets. He shall have in charge the halls and other rooms in the Market house, leasing them at proper times for such sums as shall by the Mayor and him be deemed just and equitable. He shall also collect all rents for said stalls, stands, halls, rooms, and deposit the amount thus collected immediately in the City Treasury, taking a receipt therefor.

SEC. 3. That in Chapter Thirty-seven Municipal Laws, Section Twenty-six, the words "City Clerk" and "Committee on Markets" be stricken out, and "City Comptroller" be inserted in place thereof.

SEC. 4. That all Ordinances or parts of Ordinances inconsistent with any provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

AN ORDINANCE fixing the price to be paid for Corporation Printing.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago—That the following rates of compensation be allowed for Corporation Printing: Such price as may be usually paid per thousand ems by the principal printing establishments of the city, for the first insertion; and, when more than one insertion of any advertisement shall be ordered by the City Comptroller, one half of the price shall be allowed for the second, and one-quarter for each subsequent one. And it shall be the duty of the City Comptroller to invite competition for all the job-work required by the city, and preserve the bids therefor.

SEC. 2. That five cents per lot shall be the price authorized to be paid for advertising the delinquent tax list of lots and lands authorized by law to be sold for taxes or assessments.

SEC. 3. That the Common Council may, in its discretion, designate some paper to publish such proceedings and advertisements as the City Comptroller may order, in the German language, and that such paper shall receive the same as charged for the same work in the English language, with the addition of 25 per cent. for translation.

SEC. 4. That an ordinance entitled "An ordinance in relation to Corporation Newspaper," passed March 16, 1857, and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

AN ORDINANCE amendatory to an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance concerning the Health Department.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, That so much of section two, article one, as applies to the appointment of "City Physician," also the whole of sections [illegible] of the ordinance entitled "an ordinance concerning the Health Department," and also all other Ordinances or parts of Ordinances creating a Health Officer or City Physician be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That all such business as shall have heretofore devolved upon the Health Officer, shall hereafter be discharged by the Police Department under the direction of the Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE amendatory to an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance concerning the Police Court."

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago: That sections four (4) and five (5) of an Ordinance entitled "an Ordinance concerning the Police Court," passed March 20, 1857, be and the same are hereby repealed.

AN ORDINANCE relative to the City Surveyor.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago: That it shall be the duty of the City Surveyor, when ordered by the Common Council or City Comptroller, to survey all lots and lands belonging to the city, as ordered to be surveyed; to survey and lay out all streets, alleys and dock lines and other public improvements ordered by the Common Council or Comptroller, and to make plats of the same, showing the lots or portions of lots, if any, to be taken for any improvements so ordered. It shall also be his duty to do all surveying, measuring, sounding, engineering, fixing of lines or levels, or other work required by the city in carrying out any general or special improvement, when ordered so to do by the Common Council, City Comptroller, Board of Education, or any city officer having property in charge or such improvement. It is the scope and meaning of this ordinance that no other than the City Surveyor shall be employed by the city, or any of its officers for the city, to do any surveying, engineering, sounding, measuring, or fixing of lines or levels, or other work pertaining to surveying, and that his compensation for all the service required shall be only the salary fixed by Ordinance.

SEC. 2. That an Ordinance entitled "An ordinance in relation to the office of the City Surveyor," passed May 19, 1856, also all other ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in any way inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The Council then adjourned.

H. KREISMANN, Clerk.

Sewing Machines.

THE HOLLY SEWING MACHINE. Is the handsomest, as well as the simplest Machine ever sold; takes the Grover & Baker stitch, and does all that any machine can do. HOLBROOK & WADSWORTH, 166 Lake street. mh12b783-3m

EXAMINE THE HOLLY SEWING MACHINE AT 166 LAKE STREET. AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS BOX 188. HOLBROOK & WADSWORTH, General Agents. mh12b783-3m

SEWING MACHINES. $25 $35 AND $40. L. CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch. WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; are large, 22½ inches under the arm, set in the table, have the under feed, straight needle, sew from two common spools, do not rip, and do good work. 25 stitches to the inch. RUN VERY EASY AND ALMOST NOISELESS, and are neatly finished. Either Machine will Stitch, Hem, Fell Tuck, Gather and Embroider. They have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM at several Fairs. The $25 Machine, (Young's Patent) is equal in capacity to the $100 machines. Turns back on hinges without unthreading, runs with high speed and very still. Made in Chicago. The $35 one (Taggart & Farr's patent) is larger, stronger, and is giving great satisfaction. The $40 Manufacturing and Family Machine combined (Taggart & Farr's patent) is very large and convenient for sewing large garments, Quilting, &c., also, just as capable of doing the finest Swiss Muslins. Either of these are easily learned from the printed directions. Samples, Circulars and Cut sent on receipt of stamp. We are sole agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER AND GUAGE, adjusted to all thicknesses of cloth, and all widths of hem; will hem over seams and fells, and CAN BE EASILY ATTACHED TO ANY SEWING MACHINE. Price $5. LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND CLERGY. AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Come and see us at 133 Lake street, or address N. CORNELL & CO. P. O. Box 3962 Chicago, Illinois. oc18

THE ELLITHORPE QUARTZ PULVERIZER. This machine is the result of a long and active experience in producing machinery for the crushing and pulverizing of hard rock, and minerals of all descriptions. The extensive quartz fields of California, Australia, New and Old Mexico, as well as the new discoveries in Kansas have as yet produced but a very small portion of gold, and even that, under an expense that has made quartz mining extremely uncertain, if not almost disastrous. Every conceivable machine has been brought into active use, and each in its turn has failed to accomplish an amount of labor sufficient to warrant the expenditures. The ponderous proportions of these discarded machines, the immense power required to work them, and their original cost, has rendered them unavailable. The time has now come when the miner everywhere is seeking for some more competent labor-saving machinery; something that will cost less, weigh less, take less power, and do more work. In introducing the "Ellithorpe Quartz Pulverizer" to the miner, we will give its actual working capacity and working results, not based upon a single experimental trial, but the result of many days labor upon the HARDEST material in the form of quartz, and original formations of trap and granite rocks. The advantages of this machine are these:

1st.—It weighs only 210 pounds.
2d.—It can be easily transported to any remote place.
3d.—It is simple in construction, and no more liable to get out of repair than a common turning lathe, it having but two plain journals of friction.
4th.—Its pulverizing surfaces can be replaced in less than five minutes, at a cost not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents.
5th.—Each set of surfaces will pulverize ten times the amount of quartz that the same weight of metal will on the face of the common stampers, and perform it in less than one-tenth of the time.
6th.—It does not require one-fourth the power that a common stamping mill does.
7th.—It pulverizes the rock uniformly, and to a fineness that cannot be attained with the stampers. In fact, it bears the same relation to the stamping machine, in the performance of its work, that the perfect flouring mill does to the old-fashioned wooden mortar.

Any kind of motive power can be attached to this mill. It requires no expense in putting up; an axe and an auger, with the labor of two men for four hours, will put it in readiness for operation. With these advantages, we place the mill before the miner, and feel confident that his own interests will insure its universal use and adoption. The mills will be manufactured at the well-known machine works of Samuel Mowry, Greenville, Connecticut, and nothing but the best of Salisbury and sterling iron will be used in their construction, for this is indispensable, as no quartz mill can be durable without good material and good mechanism. The reputation of this establishment will be a sufficient guarantee for the perfection of every machine. Letters addressed to A. C. ELLITHORPE, Chicago, Ill., or to SAMUEL MOWRY, Greenville, Conn., will receive prompt attention. Price of Mill, complete, with 4 Sets Pulverizing Surfaces ... $150.00. Each extra Set Pulverizing Surfaces ... 1.50. fe22b567 1y A. C. ELLITHORPE & CO.

SPRING TRADE. DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, LEAD, GLASS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, DYE-STUFFS, MANUFACTURER'S GOODS. FOR SALE BY J. H. REED & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS. mh21

PRINCE'S Imperial Champagne, FROM DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE. Sold by all Respectable Dealers throughout the Country. This fine brand of CHAMPAGNE, which until the past year was confined exclusively to the best tables of the Continent of Europe, has now obtained the most unbounded success and popularity in this country. It is recommended by some of the first Physicians of the city of New York, over all other wines, on account of its extreme purity and delicacy, and those who once try it rarely use any other brand. Although only one year has elapsed since its introduction into this country, the demand is enormous and constantly increasing. Our arrangements are such as to ensure the quality of the Wine being maintained at its present high standard. The Prince Imperial is imported solely by us, we being the sole Agents of Messrs. De Venoge & Co., in this country. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 & 492 Broadway, N. Y. mh17-1831-3m

BURLEY & TYRRELL, No. 48 Lake Street, Offer at Wholesale and Retail the Largest Assortment of CHINA, Crockery and Glass-Ware, TABLE CUTLERY, Looking Glasses and House-Keeping Goods TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. Our prices are low, terms liberal and goods of superior quality. We invite purchasers to examine our stock.

100,000 HAM SACKS— For sale by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, Agents, For CHASE & FAY, Boston. Letters D, E, F, G and H, holding Hams weighing from eight to twenty pounds. Cloth of Yellow and Orange Tints, neatly printed to order. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, No. 276 South Water street. mh12b786-1m

J. D. DECREET & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, PROPRIETORS OF Fuller's Patent Portable Iron Fence, AND JOHNSON'S PATENT IRON ROLLING SHUTTER. OFFICE, NOS. 3 AND 4, PARDEE'S BUILDING. Corner South Water and Wells sts., Chicago. S. B. Williams, Agent. N. S. BOUTON. [mh1-b706 3m] J. D. DECREET.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN Piano Fortes and Melodeons, NO. 99......CLARK STREET......NO. 99. BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO'S Premium Piano Fortes which have been awarded Seventeen First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals. PIANOS TO RENT. Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. Apply at Music Store 99 Clark street. no29b111-1y

ANOTHER NEW LOT —OF— Wire Port Monnaies, JUST RECEIVED AT PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE, NO. 40 CLARK STREET.

DRAKE & BROTHER. 184 . . South Clark Street. . . 184 Solicit the attention of the citizens of the SOUTH DIVISION to their large and carefully selected stock of WALL PAPERS, CURTAINS, BORDERS, &c., which they offer at as low prices as genuine goods can be sold. Paper Hangers and General Painters. oc15-1y

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Twines and Cordage Nos. 205 & 207 South Water Street, Cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Dealers in Manilla and Tarred Rope, Sail Duck, Bags and Bagging, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, [illegible] Anchors, Tackle Blocks, &c. COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. G. HUBBARD. [illegible] GEO. B. CARPENTER.

NAILS—5,000 Kegs for sale by E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO. Iron and Heavy Hardware Merchants, 190 and 192 Washington street, Chicago. mh30-1y

Insurance.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus....$359,746.70. OFFICERS: GEO. H. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer. E. P. ROSS, Vice Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y. Curtis L. North, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago. References—George B. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16 1y

HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO.— JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$88,388 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	91,090 90
Cash loaned on call	26,100 00
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured	20,328 00
Real Estate, unincumbered (cash value)	20,000 00
2400 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, Mk't Val.	260,862 00
2200 " " New York	240,025 00
940 " " Boston	107,545 00
640 " " St. Louis	40,550 00
240 " " R. I. and other Stock	15,740 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cents	36,500 00
State Stock, (Tenn., Ohio, Michigan, Missouri) 6 per cents	66,669 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin	2,100 00
Total Assets	$936,709 59
Total Liabilities	64,931 86

Insurance against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, furniture, stores, warehouses, merchandise, mills, manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy holders will admit. HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, S. W. Cor. South Water and Clark sts. fe17b652tje1'60

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY. HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus ... $366,241 71. MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus ... $350,000 00. ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus ... $288,166 09. INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus ... $174,478 44. LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus ... $248,049 32. MARINE INSURANCE: PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Total Assets ... $1,605,906 59. LIFE INSURANCE: MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J. Total Assets ... $3,400,583 39. PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, AGENTS. 188 ... South Water Street ... 188 fe27b937

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000. Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: O. Kendall, Geo. H. Hazelton, Amzi Benedict, L. S. Church, Chas. H. Abbott. GEO. H. HAZELTON, Pres. CHAS. H. ABBOTT, Treasurer. ap25-1y-d371

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Peoria. Capital ... $500,000. Paid up in Cash ... 300,000. Marine and Fire Risks Underwritten, ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency. J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent, No. 148 South Water street, Chicago. ja4-b810-1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN. Paid up Capital, $151,636,23. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' block. oc25-b905

FIRE, MARINE, —AND— LIFE INSURANCE COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned having formed a Co-partnership for the transaction of the General Insurance Agency business under the firm of Miller & Willmarth, Will represent the following Companies. Office No. 150 South Water Street, DOLE'S BUILDING.

HOME FIRE & MARINE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $1,458,396 00. PHENIX FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $304,487 73. NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $304,655 00. LORILLARD FIRE INS CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $364,408 64. WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $372,404 00. MONTAUK FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $176,822 80. HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus ... $220,000 00. CONWAY FIRE INS. CO., OF CONWAY, MASS. Capital and Surplus ... $255,313 00. CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $224,862 00. MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $1,000,000 00. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents. T. L. MILLER. fe13-1y. H. D. WILLMARTH.

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, of PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus ...... $250,000. Chartered Capital ...... 500,000. OFFICE FRANKLIN BUILDINGS. 408......Walnut Street......408. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. Eighth Semi-Annual Statement OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE CO., As presented to its Stockholders, Jan. 3d, 1860.

CAPITAL STOCK, all paid up	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, January 1st, 1860	159,746 70
ASSETS.	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	$100,900 00
Ground rents in Philadelphia	3,390 00
70 shares Continental Bank, N. Y.	5,600 00
50 " City Bank, Philadelphia	2,500 00
100 " Corn Ex'ge B'k	2,600 00
50 " Union Bank	1,500 00
25 " Consolidation B'k	750 00
15 " Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Camden, N. J.	900 00
2030 " of rail, coal, canal, and other stocks, all paying six per cent. market value	57,650 00
Coupon Bonds, bearing 6 & 7 per ct.	19,100 00
Negotiable bills receivable	91,604 95
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	24,814 29
Cash on hand and in bank	30,877 46
Total	$359,746 70

At a meeting of the stockholders, held on the 3d instant, the following Officers and Directors were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Andrew R. Chambers, Foster S. Perkins, H. R. Coggshall, E. W. Bailey, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. GEORGE H. HART, President; E. P. ROSS, Vice President; H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary and Treasurer; S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary. CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent, Chicago, Illinois. mh16b817 1w

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, —OF— HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819 ----- Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02. Fire and Inland Navigation Risks TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... $1,500,000 00. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ... 2,194,100 02.

	Par Val.	Mk't Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	$639,600 00	$679,222 00
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	195,000 00	224,650 00
State Stocks, &c.	214,810 00	216,337 00
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	85,000 00	88,164 00
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	82,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		73,596 00
Miscellaneous Items		57,138 50
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in agents hands		294,746 26
		$2,194,100 02

Claims unadjusted and not due ... $170,800. Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois. Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PASCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st. jy12-1y

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. Cash Capital $150,000. All paid in and securely invested. This Company insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms. Apply to HAVEN & HERRICK, Agents, 93 Lake street, Chicago. fe17b6 1y

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets July 1, 1859, $[illegible] Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. jy14-1y-d780 Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

Insurance.

PARTICIPATING INSURANCE AGENCY OF MASON & COMPANY. STATEMENT of the Condition of the SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York:

1st. The name of the Company is the Security Fire Insurance Company, located in the City of New York.
2d. The amount of its Capital Stock is ... $[illegible]
3d. " " paid up is ... 500,000

ASSETS.

1st. Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents and other persons	$13,316 30
2d. Real Estate	none
3d. Bonds owned by the Company	21,224 50
4th. Debts due the Company, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate	300,850 00
5th. Debts secured by Stocks on loans on call; Market value $[illegible]	35,500 00
6th. Debts for Premiums	1,362 17
9th. All other Securities	11,439 78
Total Assets	$[illegible]
LIABILITIES.	
8th. Losses unadjusted	$9,000 00
Total Liabilities	$9,000 00

JOSEPH WALKER, President. R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 13th, 1860. WHEREAS, The Security Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 14, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22, 1857; and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing R. F. Mason, of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said R. F. Mason is authorized as an agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company. In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1860. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A. MASON & CO., Agents, No. 8 Clark street. mh12-b784-1m

INSURANCE AGENCY —OF— MASON & COMPANY. STATEMENT of the condition of the GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

1st. The name of the Company is the Goodhue Fire Insurance Company, located in the city of New York.
2d. The amount of Capital Stock is ... $200,000 00
3d. " " paid up is ... 200,000 00

ASSETS.

1st. Cash on hand, or in the hands of Agents or other persons	2,807 80
2d. Real Estate unincumbered	none.
3d. & 4th. Debts due the Company, secured by Bond and Mortgage, worth double the am't of Mortgages	201,550 00
5th. Debts secured by Stocks—value $32,000—amount loaned	17,450 00
6th. Debts due for premiums	625 16
7th. All other Securities	9,878 49
Total Assets of the Company	$232,381 45
LIABILITIES.	
8th. Losses resisted	$2,500 00
Total Liabilities	$2,500 00

ROBERT BAGE, President. F. W. MACY, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, Feb. 13, 1860. WHEREAS, The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing R. F. Mason and H. F. Brayton, of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service. Now, therefore, In pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said R. F. Mason and H. F. Brayton is authorized as agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1860. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A. MASON & CO., Agents, No. 8 Clark street. mh12b785 1m

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE Company, of the City of Chicago, Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, opposite Post Office. Authorized Capital, $500,000 | Paid in and secured, $175,500. DIRECTORS—J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols, E. C. Wilder, A. Edwards, Hiram B. Smith. CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent; JOHN A. NICHOLS, President; LEWIS B. RUNDELL, City Surveyor; E. C. WILDER, Secretary. Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance. fe9-1y

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,— DENTISTS, 53......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......53 Post Office Box 3839. J. C. FULLER. [oc8-a807-1y] WM. ALBAUGH.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH Dental Surgeons. CHICAGO, ILL. Office, Cor. Clark and Madison street—Post Office Box 2944. my5-1y-163

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 52 Washington street.

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Oak and Hemlock Upper, French and Domestic Kip, French and Domestic Calf, Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper, Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c. Also, the largest assortment of Kit and Shoe Findings, TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to. HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS, jy27-'59-1y No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received. Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store. No. 230 Lake Street. ap21 C. C. WALLIN & SON.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE. BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago. B. E. CLARK & BO., 123 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-y-1y

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL. ap5-d3w1y-1771

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.— 276 South Water street. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of by desired pattern. HAM SACKS—every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

TYNG, WHITTIER, BEECHER, BUTLER, LOWELL, CHEEVER, STOWE. The INDEPENDENT, with a weekly circulation now much larger than that of any religious newspaper in the world, will contain in this week's number, out on THURSDAY, an article entitled DUTY FOR THE DAY; Or, an Appeal to Christian Men in Relation to the Presidential Campaign. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. The Seventh Letter on SUNDAY SCHOOLS. By Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D. These articles of Dr. Tyng's are copyrighted. A new Poem entitled THE SHADOW AND THE LIGHT. By JOHN G. WHITTIER. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., contributes a new and characteristic article entitled THE DEFENDANT FUNGUS, Containing a truthful description of a certain municipal combination of a Single House and Temple of Justice in the northeast corner of the Park—Reminiscences of Chief Justice Oakley—The Defendant's Progress from Summons to Execution—[illegible] upon Commercial Law and the Judiciary. This is the fourth of the celebrated series of sketches of City Life and Topics written by Mr. Butler for THE INDEPENDENT, and secured by copyright exclusively to this paper. A SERMON, by HENRY WARD BEECHER. A Commercial Article, entitled A STORY OF THE PANIC. Terms:—By mail, Two Dollars a year; by carrier, Two Dollars and-a-Half. JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher, mh19-b846-3t cod No. 5 Beekman-st., New York.

REASONS FOR USING QUERU'S Cod Liver Oil Jelly. The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 85 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil. [illegible] 2d.—That in most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil is prescribed, the stomach of the patient is not in proper condition to make emulsion of all the amount of oil taken, and that a great part, and sometimes the whole of the oil passes off [illegible]. 3d.—That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and sugar, is an emulsion of itself [illegible]. 4th.—That in cases where the Physician believes Cod Liver Oil to be prescribed [illegible]. FENTON & CO., 94 Lake street. jy14-1y

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL. fe28b79-3m FOR CONSUMPTION.

Wholesale Houses.

THOS. S. DICKERSON, IMPORTER OF Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, WIRE, ZINC, COPPER, TINNER'S STOCK And Metals Generally, BURCH'S IRON BUILDING, 45....Wabash Avenue....45 CHICAGO.

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860 COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

1860. — 1860. HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS, AT WHOLESALE. E. R. KELLOGG & CO., No. 56 Lake Street, CHICAGO. E. R. KELLOGG. [mh8-b789-3m] GEO. D. SLADE.

1860 REMOVAL. 1860 H. W. Hunt & Co., Have removed to the spacious Warerooms on the Second and Third Floors of NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET, (BURCH'S BLOCK,) We are now Manufacturing for the Spring Trade our usual stock of READY MADE CLOTHING. We are also opening our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Cottonades, Ducks, Linens, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., To which we invite the attention of the trade. fe18'60 1y H. W. HUNT & CO.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, [Successors to John H. Weber & Co.] WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. 25......Lake Street, Chicago......25 Are receiving their Spring and Summer Stock, which, for extent and variety, will be equal, if not superior to any in the West, and will be offered on favorable terms to Cash and Prompt Time Purchasers. fe13b5-d180

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hardware and Cutlery, NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c. 18 ... Lake Street ... 18 SIGN OF THE SCISSORS. Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill. FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER.

COPPER TOE.— Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips —FOR— BOOTS AND SHOES. WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES 60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied in said States. And are also the sole Agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois. WADSWORTH & WELLS Will keep, in connection with their other general stock A Complete and Full Assortment OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES. And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States, at prices regularly Established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States. All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law. ap5 1y

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES. 25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, No. 46 Lake Street. HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF Boots and Shoes, And would invite the special attention of buyers to their CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS, Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular. ap11-1y-c786 We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes, Of which we have a full stock. my5-1y-d189 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. —ALSO— A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc. se8-1y

M. D. Gilman & Co., 153 South Water St. 153 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. M. D. GILMAN......W. C. D. GRANNIS......M. A. FARWELL. We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:

50 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
350 do New York do do
75 bags Old Governm't Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
350 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
100 do Golden do
75 do Portland do
300 hlf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Sawyer's White Erasive Soap
150 do Jones Oakley's do do
300 do A 1 Palm Soap,
150 do Star Candles,
40 do Sterine do
40 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
120 do Chewing do
215 butts do do
150 fancy caddies do do
150 M Imported Cigars,
50 jars Macaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmegs,
40 tcs Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia
75 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
150 boxes Scaled Herring,
175 do A 1 do
150 bags Dried Apples,
25 bbls Zante Currants,
125 boxes Layer Raisins,
275 do M. R. do
50 hf bxs do do
50 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
475 reams Wrapping Paper,
275 bales do Twine,
115 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
100 do Dairy Salt,
150 boxes Pipes,

For sale very low. M. D. GILMAN & CO. se8-1y 153 South Water Street.

Wholesale Houses.

1860......SPRING TRADE......1860. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., DRY GOODS JOBBERS, 42 & 44 Lake Street, HAVE NOW IN STORE A Very Large and Complete Stock, Comprising the latest styles and most seasonable goods, which will be offered at New York jobbing prices, for cash or approved credit.

BOOTS & SHOES At Wholesale, 42......LAKE STREET......44 DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Having large facilities and experience, have purchased an unusually Large and Carefully Selected Stock, Which will be offered at prices that shall defy competition East or West, and all goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, Umbrellas and Parasols. 42 & 44......Lake Street......42 & 44 DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Wholesale Dealers, Have in store a large and very complete stock, comprising the most recent styles, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. mh18-b818 3m

1860 - - - - 1860 WOODEN WARE, Willow Ware, Willows, BROOM MAKER'S STOCK. White, Stewart & White Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Brooms, Churns, Twines, Pails, Cordage, Matches, Mats, Pipes, Brushes, Measures, Tubs, Bowls, CHILDREN'S WILLOW WAGONS. And every description of House Furnishing Goods. Which they offer unusually low for cash. WHITE, STEWART & WHITE. 95 .. South Water-St., Chicago .. 95 mh3b719 3m

Anno Domini ... 1860. Of American Independence ... 84. Spring Announcement. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 30 LAKE STREET, Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of Known Brands of Goods, AT A SMALL ADVANCE. OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN," warranted by our purchasing from first hands, doing business on small expenses, and selling to a close prompt paying trade. To all such, we shall offer throughout the season a complete and unsurpassed stock of DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS, On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited to examine our stock and prices. fe10'60 1y

Cash Jobbing House. BOWEN BROTHERS, 72 ... Lake Street ... 72 JOBBERS OF DRY-GOODS, Notions, Watches, Jewelry, AND PEDLER'S GOODS. —ALSO— China, Crockery, Glass, and Silver-Plated Ware, Are now opening their DAILY purchases of SEASONABLE GOODS, bought with reference to making their sales to CASH BUYERS At prices that will secure a continuation of the liberal patronage bestowed upon them. Our retail department of China, Crockery, Glass and Housekeeping Goods is very attractive and prices low. Orders filled with promptness and dispatch. fe7'60 1y

G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.,) WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, Dried Fruits and Fish. 16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18 CHICAGO. mh17'60-1y

SPRING TRADE. - - - - 1860. BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. We are now receiving our stock for the Spring Trade, consisting of Boots, Brogans and Congress Gaiters for men; Ladies' pegged and sewed Boots and Buskins, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.; with a full assortment for Misses, Boys and Children. We purchased our stock BEFORE THE RECENT STRIKE, at low prices, and we shall give good bargains to cash buyers and to prompt paying men. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS. fe29b703daw2m 28 Lake street.

SPRING TRADE.— 1860. Field, Benedict & Co., 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET, Are now receiving their usual large stock of goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would invite the attention of cash and prompt paying customers, consisting in part of Black and Col'd Broadcloths, all grades, Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres, Silk, Marseilles and Valentia Vestings, Farmers and Mechanics Cassimeres, Cottonades in great variety, Kentucky Jeans, Merino Cassimeres, Farmers' Linen Drills and Ducks, Spanish, Grass, Blouse and Bley Linens, Tweeds, Satinetts, Corduroys, &c. Also, a general stock of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. Dealing exclusively in goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, we can offer the trade superior inducements in the way of prices and variety. fe17-b498-3m

DRY GOODS! J. M. STINE & CO., 37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue, (UP STAIRS,) have now in store, and will keep up throughout the season, a large and first-rate assortment of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, Both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, Adapted to the Spring Trade. Our superior facilities and low rents enable us to offer particular inducements to Cash and Prompt Short Time Buyers. Merchants who come here for a market, or to replenish a stock, will find it to their interest to favor us with an early call when in the city. mh10b776-3m

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 49 South Water Street, Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing paper of every size and best quality. oc7-b161

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION HOUSE. ERNST PRUSSING, No. 30 South Clark street. Money Loaned on real estate securities. Business paper wanted. I shall pay particular attention to the Exchange of Goods for Real Estate. To merchants or manufacturers, wishing to retire from business, I would say that I have the best facilities to dispose of their stock in exchange for real estate. [illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. Fairfield Mills.—300 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD MEREDITH & CO., ja30b4 3m No. 250 South Water.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Aaron Ingraham, bachelor, on the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1858, executed and delivered to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust, conveying the premises hereinafter mentioned to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein described, bearing even date therewith for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars payable one year after the date thereof with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, which said trust deed is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book No. 168 of Deeds, at Page 76; and, Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and interest secured by said deed of trust, and application has been made to me by the legal holder thereof, Aaron Miller, to sell the premises to make the amount due on said note: Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by virtue of said trust deed, I shall sell at public sale on Saturday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock a. m., at the North door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described premises, to-wit: the west half of the northeast quarter of section twelve (12), Township forty (40) North, range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the equity of redemption of the said Aaron Ingraham, to make the amount of indebtedness due as aforesaid and the costs of said sale. H. B. HURD, Trustee. Chicago, March 9th, 1860. mh11 b663-td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Lyman Baird vs. Joseph E. Disney, Potter Palmer, Norman B. Judd, David Kreigh, Frederick Burr, Lucius D. Olmsted, Edmund Aikin, Louis Freeman, John Sears, Jr., County Commissioner, H. F. Harding, Alex. H. Covert, Alexander McDowell, Ezra B. McCagg, and "The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company."—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above cause on the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will, on the twelfth (12th) day of April, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due upon said decree with interest and costs, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit:—Lot one (1), in Block sixty-four (64), Lot nine (9), in Block eighty-one (81), and Lot nine (9), in Block eighty-seven (87), all of said Lots and Blocks situated, lying and being in Russell, Mather and Robert's Addition to the Town of Chicago. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated Chicago, March 12th, 1860. mh13-b645-td

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to ascertain the damages and recompense due the owners respectively of such real estate as shall be appropriated for the extension of the east half of Dyer avenue, thirty-three feet wide, from the Archer Road to the South Branch of the Chicago River, and to correspond with the east half of Dyer avenue, south of the Archer Road, the intention being to make a street (66) sixty-six feet wide, the west half of which shall consist of the east (33) thirty-three feet of lot (7) seven of block one (1) in section twenty nine (29) township thirty-nine (39) N. range fourteen (14) east, declared a highway on the plat of Healy's subdivision of said lot 7 of block one and of the east thirty-three (33) feet of lot one block one in said section twenty-nine (29) proposed to be opened by the town of South Chicago, in accordance with the order passed in Common Council March 5th 1860, and to assess the amount of damages, together with the cost of the proceedings, upon the real estate by them deemed benefited, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the benefits resulting to each parcel of ground, respectively, will meet at room No. 1 in the Court House on the 28th day of March, 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making said assessment. O. N. HOLDEN, REUBEN TAYLER, WM. WAYMAN, Commissioners. Chicago, March 16th, 1860. mh16-b652-10t

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, 1860.—Larkin S. Hedge and Warren Gilmore vs. Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, heirs and infant children of John R. Palmer, deceased—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Affidavit of the non-residence of Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, that the petitioners filed their petition in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the second day of March, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of May next, 1860, as is by law required. Now, unless you the said Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, heirs and infant children of John R. Palmer, deceased, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of May, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said petition. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs. mh6-b740-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, 1860.—Larkin S. Hedge and Warren Gilmore vs. Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, heirs and infant children of John R. Palmer, deceased.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Affidavit of the non-residence of Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, defendants above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, that the petitioners filed their petition in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the second day of March, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of May next, 1860, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, heirs and infant children of John R. Palmer, deceased, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said petition. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made by Ferdinand E. Peebles and Joseph Putnam, in the payment of a portion of certain monies specified in two certain mortgage deeds executed by them on the sixth day of June, A. D. 1856; one of said mortgages duly recorded [illegible] mortgaging to the undersigned in his capacity as trustee [illegible] the south-west quarter, south of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, of section No. four (4) in township No. thirty-three (33), north of range two (2) east of the third principal meridian, situate in Grundy county, State of Illinois; mortgage recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county in Book No. two, page two hundred and [illegible]; and the other mortgage to the undersigned, in like capacity, the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), in township thirty-four (34), north of range seven (7), east of the third principal meridian, in the county and State aforesaid, and which mortgage was recorded in the Recorder's Office in Book No. Two page five hundred and twelve. Now, therefore, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county and Special Commissioner for the purposes herein named, will, in pursuance with the powers therein and thereby in me vested, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, said parcels of real estate, or so much and such portions thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgages, respectively, with the costs and expenses of this sale; the lands in each mortgage are liable only for the monies thereby secured, and not for the monies secured by the other mortgage. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook county, and Special Commissioner. Chicago, March 2, 1860. mh3b715 td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1860.—William B. Jenkins vs. Robert Merrill, Jr., Adaline Merrill, Potter Palmer, Andrew T. Sherman, John E. Kennedy, Jacob Fisher, James E. Misener, Worthington Trenor, John M. Hill, Peter Guyon, Guernsey F. Rose, Ezekiel Walker and Francis W. Miller. Affidavit of the non-residence of Jacob Fisher, James E. Misener, Worthington Trenor, John M. Hill, Peter Guyon, Guernsey F. Rose, Ezekiel Walker and Francis W. Miller, eight of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said non-resident defendants last above named that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of February, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of March, 1860, as is by law required. Now, unless the said non-resident defendants aforesaid shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of June, 1860, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. W. KIMBALL, Clerk. GOODWIN, LARNED & GOODWIN, Compl'ts Solicitors.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook county, ss. Superior Court of Chicago,—In Chancery. Hart L. Shrigley vs. James McGrath. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above cause on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will, on the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, the following described real estate, situate in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lot number six (6) of block number twenty-two (22) in School Section Addition to Chicago. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated March 14th, 1860. mh15b5-td

WHEREAS, JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Jr., and Elizabeth B. his wife, did on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1856, make, execute and deliver to me a certain trust deed, bearing date the day and year aforesaid of the following described premises situated in the city of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, viz:—The east half (E½) of lot three, (3) in block twenty-three (23) in Kinzie's addition to Chicago, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, which said trust deed was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, in book one hundred and fifty-one (151) of deeds, on page six hundred and seventy-one (671) and which deed was made, executed and delivered to me to secure the payment of two certain bonds both of even date with said trust deed, and numbered from No. 1 to No. 2 inclusive, made, executed and delivered by the said John Woodbridge, Jr., and one Erastus S. Williams, jointly, each in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, and each conditioned for the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars in one year from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent., payable semi annually, on the 27th day of June and the 27th day of December, A. D. 1858, to one Theodore B. Hart, his executors, administrators or assigns, at the Park Bank in the city of New York; and default having been made in the payment of the sums of money, and in all the conditions of said bonds, both of principal and interest, according to their tenor and effect, and the same being now overdue. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power in me vested in and by said trust deed, I shall sell the said property, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said John Woodbridge, Jr., and wife, their heirs or assigns, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, on the first day of March, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof good and sufficient title papers for the same, and apply the proceeds of said sale to the payment of the expense of making the same, [illegible] and for other purposes mentioned in said trust deed. PAUL CORNELL, Trustee. CORNELL & JAMESON, Att'ys. ja31b689-td

The sale of the above described premises adjourned to the first day of April, at the same time and place. mh3-b709 td PAUL CORNELL, Trustee.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The executors of the Estate of J. Barber will offer for sale at Public Auction at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the 18th day of May next, the following lots and description of property, being part of said estate:

LOTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Lot 12, block 43, School Sec., subject to redemption for [illegible]

LOTS IN PERU, ILL. Lots 1 and 2, in block 15. (The C. & R. I. Railroad has the right of way.)

LAND IN WINNEBAGO CO., ILL. [illegible]

LANDS IN TOWN & COUNTY OF OTTAWA [illegible]

Also—Propeller J. Barber, [illegible] built in Cleveland, O., 1856. [illegible]

TERMS—One half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest and with satisfactory security. S. LIND and S. S. SLATER, Executors. fe16b627 td

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, NO. 80 LA SALLE STREET, Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals, and to attend to the same in all its branches. They also have a Chapel and Vault in this Cemetery. WRIGHT & McCLURE.

ROSE GLYCERINE— A preparation of articles of the most Soothing Qualities, Recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin [illegible] Sold only by FENTON & CO.

ANTIQUE MARBLE MANTELS For sale at 155 Dearborn Street, BY NEW YORK MARBLE COMPANY. fe13b51 3m WELLS LAFLIN, Agent.

WM. P. WOODRUFF, Sail-Maker and manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Bags, Wagon Covers, [illegible] Flags, Banners of all descriptions, [illegible] made with safety and dispatch. Work Shop, over Stafford & Colburn, Ship Chandlers, 132 and 134 South Water street, Chicago. [illegible] ja3-b55 1y

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 22.

The money market is without apparent change. Eastern Exchange is in limited request, and the market is weak at 2½ per cent. prem. at the banks and 2 per cent on the street.

CINCINNATI MONEY MARKET.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says:

Eastern Exchange was in fair supply with a corresponding demand, and rates were steady at 87@40 prem. buying, and 50 prem. selling. New Orleans Sight, with a fair demand and limited supply, was ¼ higher, dealers having bought at par and sold at ¼ prem. Consumers bought directly from private drawers at ¼ prem. The market for bills was firm, and there was a demand for all that was offered at equal to 8@10 for eastern—8 for 30 day, and 9@10 for 60 to 90 day; 1 dis. for New Orleans 30 day, and 1½@2 dis. for 60 day. Nothing doing in gold except in the retail way. We quote:

	BUYING.		SELLING.	
New York sight	87@40	prem.	50@¾	prem.
New Orleans		par.	¼	prem.
American Gold		par.	½@50	prem.

Illinois and Wisconsin currency declined to 2½ dis. Missouri remained at 1½ dis.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	B'rly bus.	Grass Seed lbs.
Canal	....	....	26773	....	....	440	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	541	1506	....	1771	....	71	5570
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	....	7000	....	....	....	2660
Ill. Central	....	680	660	613	....	....	100
B. & Quincy R R.	38	421	16714	....	28	....	19705
Northwest'n R R	308	1531	....	348	....	....	....
C. A & St. L. RR.	....	....	3400	....	....	....	....
Total	887	4118	54887	2732	28	511	28035

	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Cut-M's lbs.	Lard lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	..	60	50	1430	46	....	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	5	....	....	6975	55	....	....
I. C. R. R.	..	180	144	3565	....	....	1406
C. B. & Q. R. R.	..	....	64	9860	20	193267	....
C. & N. W. R.R.	7	....	64	6220	....	....	....
C A & St. L. R R.	..	480	....	1200	....	....	....
Total	12	720	318	29229	121	193387	1406

Flour was more active to-day at a shade easier prices, under which sales were made at $4 80@5.00 for good to choice Spring extras. Wheat advanced 1c under a limited supply and a fair milling and speculative inquiry—sales ranging from 99c@$1.00 for new receipts No. 2 Spring in store. Corn opened tolerably firm, but at the outside figures of yesterday there were more sellers than buyers, and the market declined ½c and closed heavy—No. 1 selling at 44@44½c for new receipts, and 42½@43c for old receipts. Oats in good demand and firm at 36@37c on track. Rye scarce and firm. Barley in good demand and firmly held. Highwines steady.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—The provision market was sluggish again to-day, and prices, though hardly quotably lower, favored buyers. Sellers were for the most part quite free at previous quotations. There was a sale of city packed mess pork at $17, but there was not much to be had below $17.25. Bacon was to be had at 7½ and 9½, with buyers at 7½@9½ for shoulders and sides. The bids for bulk meat were 6½@8½ for shoulders and light sides. We heard of a sale of 40 lb sides at 8½. Lard was nominal at 10½. The exports were fair, comprising 308 hhds and 222 tcs bacon; 245 brls and 192 bxs pork; 760 brls and 750 kegs lard. Small sales of flour were made at $5.45 for superfine, and $5.50@5.65 for extra. The market was dull, with a tendency in favor of buyers. Receipts and shipments light. Molasses was in good demand and prices further advanced, with sales at 43@44c. Sugars were in good demand and firm at 8@8½ for fair to prime. Coffee sold in the regular way at 13½@14½. Consumers buy sparingly, owing to the high prices current. The article was dull in New York to-day at 13@14c for Rio. There was a good demand for whisky at 19c.

A further decline of 2c per bushel was established in wheat, closing dull at $1 30@1.33 for prime white, and $1.25@1.28 for do. red. Corn dull at 48@49c for ear, and 50@51c for shelled, in bulk. Oats steady at 48@49c in bulk. Barley was again slightly higher, closing at 83@86c for prime Fall. There was a good demand for Clover Seed at $4.50@4.60 per bushel. The receipts and exports to-day were:

	Imports.	Exports.
Barley, bu	860	98
Butter, pkgs	43	150
Corn, bu	4685	100
Flour, brls	954	660
Lard, brls	516	760
Malt, bu	354	....
Oats, bu	3626	7814
Pork and Bacon, hhds	62	380
do tcs	....	212
do brls	....	245
do bxs	15	192
do lbs	291225	....
Potatoes, brls	4332	1760
Sugar, hhds	40	65
Salt, brls	56	63
Wheat, bu	616	489
Whisky, brl	975	1302

ST. LOUIS—March 20.—The produce market was fairly supplied to-day, and prices were well sustained for grain, except Barley, which was reported lower for fall grades. Wheat was, however, rather heavy at quotations. Flour was in improved inquiry for round lots superfine, over 3,000 brls selling at $5.80@5.90. Groceries and provisions unchanged. Whisky became settled at 19½c. Receipts, 19th—6,824 bales cotton, 13,888 brls flour, 1,500 bags cornmeal, 10 766 bu corn, 14,342 bu oats, 578 bu barley, 365 bu rye, 201 pkgs beef, 473 pkgs pork, 477 pkgs bacon.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Flour unchanged and dull, at $6.40@6 50 for superfine. No change in mess pork; the market remains dull at $17.75@18.00. Lard unchanged and quiet, at 10½@10¾. The demand for bacon is moderate, without any change in prices; shoulders 7½@7¾c, and sides 9¾c. Whisky unchanged, raw 22@22½c, rectified 20@20½c. Sugar firm and in good demand at 7½c for fully fair. A good demand for molasses, and receipts are light. Coffee is firm at 13½c for prime.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 22.

FLOUR—Receipts, 887 bbls. Market more active and easier. Sales were:—200 bbls choice Spring extra at $5.00; 100 bbls at $4.90; 200 bbls do at $4.80; 42 bbls Rye Flour at $4.30.

WHEAT—Receipts, 4,118 bu. Market advanced 1c, and closed quiet. Sales were:—700 bu new receipts No. 2 Spring at 99c in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.00 in store; 2,000 do, for delivery between the 1st and 10th of April, seller's option, at $1.01 in store; 1,000 bu old receipts No. 2 at 97c in store, this week seller's option; 300 bu new receipts Rejected at 90c in store; 300 bu do at 91c in store. Sales by sample on track were as follows:—350 bu at $1.05 del; 700 bu No. 2 at $1 02 on track; 700 bu do at $1.01 on track; 300 bu do at $1.00 on track; 200 bu do at $1 00 del.

CORN.—Receipts, 54,887 bu. Declined ½c. Sales were:—9,000 bu new receipts No 1 at 44½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 44½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 44c in store; 1,000 bu old receipts No 1 at 42c in store; 1,000 bu do at 42½c in store; 1,000 bu new receipts No 2 at 42½c in store; 700 bu do at 42c in store; 2 000 bu new receipts rejected on p. t.; 1,000 bu do at 41½c in store; 5,000 bu damp River at 42c afloat; 1,000 bu No 2 at 44c on track; 350 bu do at 43½c on track.

OATS. Receipts, 2,732 bu. In good demand and firm. Sales were:—1,800 bu No 1 at 36c on track; 1,000 bu do in bags at 37c on track.

RYE.—Receipts, 28 bu. Market firm. Sales were:—60 bags No 1 at 66c on track.

BARLEY.—Receipts, 511 bu. In good demand and firm. Sales were:—600 bu No 1 on p. t; 570 bu by sample, at 68c on track; 400 bu do at 60c on track.

SEEDS—Receipts, 28,035 lbs. Timothy in good demand—21 bags prime at $2.40; 18 bags good at $2.30; 7 bags at $2.75; 21 bags at $2.70. Clover dull and nominal. 75 bags Hungarian Grass sold at 75c.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $16.50@17.00.

LARD—Nominal at 10½c.

TALLOW—30 bbls prime at 10c.

HIDES—Green, 7@7½c; Green Salted, 7½@7¾c; Dry Flint, 14½@14½c.

BUTTER—Dull at 9@10c for Firkin: 11@14c for good Roll.

DRIED FRUIT—8 tons New York Dried Apples at 7½c; 25 bbls Western at 7c.

BEANS—90 bushels white at 95c.

MALT.—250 bus. fine quality at 85c. per 34 lbs.

HIGHWINES.—100 brls. country, at 19½c.

POTATOES.—250 bus. Neshanocks, at 37c.

LIVE STOCK.—Receipts—4 cars of cattle, 6 ditto of hogs.

The market for cattle was dull to day, at a decline of ¼c. Hogs were active and in demand at an advance.

The sales to-day were:

14 Cattle, averaging	....	1491lbs	@	$3 00
6	"	[illegible]		2.50
45	"	1233		3.15
238 Hogs	"	249		5.40
61	"	167		5.25

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, March 22.

FLOUR—Market less active, but prices without material change. There is a little better inquiry for the British Provinces. Sales 8000 bbls at $5 10@5.25 for superfine state; $5.35@5.45 for extra do; $5.15@5.30 for sup western; $5.40@5.70 for common to medium extra do; $5 95@6.10 shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, closing quiet and steady. In Canadian there is not a great deal doing, and prices are without change. Sales 300 bbls at $5.40@7.00 for common to choice extra. Rye flour $3.70@4 70 for common to choice super. Corn meal quiet and steady. Sa es 150 bb's Jersey at $3.45. Buckwheat flour steady and dull at $1.50@1.75 ₱ cwt.

WHISKY—Whisky dull and declining. Sales 200 bbls at 22½c.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull and heavy, and spring 1@2c lower, without sales of any magnitude. Prime white and red are scarce and firmly held. Sales of 500 bu Milwaukee Club at $1.34; large parcels are offered at $1.32; 600 bu white Indiana at $1.55, and 200 bu inferior Genesee at $1.35. Rye is more active; sales of 800 bu at 85@86c—chiefly at the latter price. Barley dull and drooping; sales of 3.0 bu winter state at 80c. Corn market dull and heavy; sales of 13,000 bu at 73@75½c for yellow Southern and Jersey; 73½@74½c for mixed Western. Oats plenty and dull; 43@44c for Canadian and State; 44½c for small parcels of New York choice State.

HIDES—Unchanged, and the transactions to a moderate extent.

LEATHER—In fair request, and the prices continue steady.

TALLOW—Is lower; sales of 2,000 lbs at 10¾c.

PROVISIONS—Demand for pork not very active, but the market may be quoted steady with rather more tone. Sales 900 brls at $17.25 old mess; $17.75@17.87 new mess; [illegible] new prime; $17.37@17.50 old prime; $16.50@16 87 thin mess; $14 12 uninspected rumps. Beef steady with fair demand. Sales 5.0 brls at $4@4.50 country prime; $5@5.50 do mess; $9@10 repacked mess; $11@12 extra mess. Beef hams unchanged. Sales [illegible] prime mess beef dull [illegible]. Cut meats in moderate request. Sales 250 pkgs at [illegible] shoulders; [illegible] hams. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sales 25 tcs of dry salted sides about 9¾c. Lard dull and heavy. Sales 325 bbls at 10@10½c. Butter is moderate business doing at 11@16c. Ohio, and 14@18c state. Cheese steady, at 10@11½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—a very firm feeling prevails in the market, but buyers move very cautiously, and sales are limited to 100 bags Rio at 13½c, and 40 bags Gevica at 14½c. Molasses—prime qualities are wanted, and firm. Sales 200 bbls Texas on p. t.; 150 bbls N. at 45@46, and 40 bbds Porto Rico at 40. Sugars dull; sales 400 bbs Cuba Muscovado at [illegible]; 300 boxes Havana at 7½; 300 hhds Melado at [illegible].

STOCKS—At second board mainly better and firm. Pacific Mail 80½; C., B. & Q. 65½; Panama 124½; N. Y. C. 75½; Erie [illegible]; M. S. [illegible]; M. C. 48½; Reading 42; Mo. 8's 83; Ill. C. 62½; Gal. & Chi. 61; C. & T. 24; Chi. & R. I. [illegible].

TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGGON COVERS AND FLAGS,
Constantly on hand and made to order by
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers,
205 & 207 South Water st., Cor. Wells.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 22.

SETTLED.—The Buffalo Courier of Monday says the ship-builders have acceded to the demands of the striking workmen, and will henceforth pay them in cash.

NAVIGATION.—The Erie Gazette says: "A sloop left this port last Friday morning for Ashtabula. The Lake is almost entirely clear of ice as far as the eye can reach.

FIRST SAIL CLEARANCE FROM SANDUSKY.—The schooner E. B. Hubbard, Captain Lelier, cleared on Saturday for Lexington, and will doubtless sail to-day. She will load with stone, and proceed to Lexington for lumber.—Sandusky Register.

ICE IN HAMILTON BAY.—A good east wind would in an hour or two entirely clear our bay of ice and leave navigation free. From the entrance of the Desjardins Canal there is clear water for a considerable distance, then a small belt of ice stretches across the bay, outside of this again there is some miles of clear water, so that the opening of navigation cannot be much longer delayed.—Hamilton Spectator, 17th.

FITTING OUT FOR EUROPE.—The bark Thomas. F. Park is fitting out for Europe and Amherstburg, where she will take on a load of lumber and staves, and sail as soon as the canals are open so that she can get through. Her destination is Liverpool. The vessel is owned by McLeod & Park, of Amherstburg, and will be commanded by Captain John Duncanson.—[Detroit Free Press.

THE FOREST QUEEN.—The steamer Forest Queen reached Saginaw safely on Saturday, and was to leave on Monday for Thunder Bay for a load of fish. She found but little ice, except in the Bay, where there was considerable that was very rotten, and formed no obstacle to the progress of the boat.—[Detroit Free Press.

ARRIVED AT RACINE.—The schooner Rambler arrived from the north with a load of lumber and shingles—she discharged on the Railroad dock. This is, we believe, the first arrival of lumber for the season.—[Racine Journal.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........March 22, 1860.

Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc, 100 cds wood, 16 bags seed.
" Pauline, Saveland, Manistee, 80 m lumber, 20 m timber, 1265 posts.
" Heli oland, Ackerman, Muskegon, 55 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
" George F Foster, Smith, Muskegon, 200 m shingles, 50 m lumber.
" Tuscola, Perrit, Eastmanville, 90 m lumber, 250 m shingles, 65 m hoops.
" Scotland, Clydsdale, Port Washington, 100 cords wood.
" Mariner, Baker, Sheboygan, 90 cds wood.
" H L Lansing, Fitzgerald, Milwaukee, 10,000 bushels wheat.

CLEARED.........March 22.

Schr Transit, Manitowoc, 20 bbls salt, 15 bbls whisky, 3 tons meal, 15 bbls flour.
" Stella, Smith, Kewanee, 2 tons sundries.
" Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc, light.
" Driver, Davidson, Manistee, Port Washington, light.
" Scotland, Clydesdale, Port Washington, light.
" Mariner, Baker, Sheboygan, light.
Scow Tempest, Newton, White River, light.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.........March 21.

From Lasalle—Glasgow, 5,198 bu corn.
" " B. F. Beesley, 5,362 bu corn.
" " Baltimore, 5,000 bu corn.
" " Queen City, 4,500 bu corn.
From Du Page—Ada la, 4,667 bu corn.
From Morris—Clarist, 3,000 bu corn.

CLEARED.

For Lasalle—Clarinda, 153 feet lumber, 3000 feet siding, 60,000 shingles, 25,000 lath.
For Lasalle—Columbus, 110,200 ft lumber, 10,000 ft siding, 14,500 lath, 600 lbs carpenter work.
For Lasalle—Arasonia, 102,800 ft lumber.
For Lasalle—Paragon, 10,037 bu oats.
" " J. H. Dickey, 9,125 bu oats.
" " Armenia, 114,229 ft lumber, 12,800 ft lath.
" " Asia, 110,992 lumber, 22,000 lath.
" " Allona, 105,553 ft lumber.
" " Portland, 147 838 ft lumber.
" " Sebastopol, 95,104 ft lumber, 20,000 shingles, 10,000 lath, 800 lbs carpenter work, 50 bu wheat.
For Lockport—S. A. Doug'as, 14,284 ft lumber, 15,000 brick, 11,600 lbs machinery.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR
MILLSTONES,
Of All Quarries, and
C. W. Brown's Patent Portable
Flouring and Grist Mills,
And Dealers in
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators,
Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all kinds,
Hoisting Screws and Bails,
Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
Fairbanks' Scales,
—AND—
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

15 horse power	$600		20 horse power	$1,250	
8 " "	700		25 " "	1,560	
10 " "	800		30 " "	1,675	
12 " "	900		35 " "	1,950	
16 " "	1100		40 " "	2,200	

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with
Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & Co.,
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.
☞ Post Office address Box 274. oc5 '59 ly

E. W. DENSMORE, HAVING REMOVED to his new location, will continue in the

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL AND FEED BUSINESS

As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, Corner of Wells.
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OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—Fresh Baltimore Can, Keg and Shell Oysters received daily and warranted fresh, and equal to any in market. Orders from the country promptly filled at shortest notice by J. W. DOANE & CO., No. 78 Dearborn street.

TALLOW AND CANDLES.—No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered Tallow constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Superior Tallow Candles. Would solicit a call from buyers. J. C. MITCHELL.
77 Kinzie st., Corner State st. and Archer Road.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., on the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of my friends and the public generally. HIRAM WHEELER

300 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR landing and very cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BBLS N. Y. CRUSHED SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES. PRIME. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bags RIO COFFEE, REYNOLDS ELY & CO.

100 Boxes COD FISH, In Prime Order. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Boxes BABBIT'S PURE SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bags PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 Bags SANTOS COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Bags O. G. JAVA COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

250 BBLS. CHOICE PLANTATION Molasses. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Bbls. REBOILED MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

N. O. SUGAR.—A Large Stock always on hand. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

NEW YORK SYRUP—A large assortment for sale low by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.—300 half chests choice quality and low prices. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

TOBACCO—Just Received, Several choice brands Natural Leaf Tobacco in boxes, half boxes and caddies. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

OHIO CIDER VINEGAR.—For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and large assortment of New York Confectionery. J W DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop.
500 half boxes do do
200 quarter boxes do do
At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just arrived. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 35 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest figures. J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

105 Bbls. M. Y. SYRUPS & MOLASSES. WM. LITTLE & CO.

145 Bags RIO COFFEE, at 129 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

25 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR—New crop. WM. LITTLE & CO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1860.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward introduced a resolution calling on the President for information respecting the expulsion of a naturalized citizen of the United States from Prussia in 1859, which was adopted.

The bill to establish mail routes in Kansas was passed.

Mr. Yulee, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill in relation to undelivered letters. It provides that persons, by endorsing their names on letters sent can have them returned free of additional charge, when undelivered. The bill was passed.

Mr. Toombs presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. Bright introduced a bill for the prosecution of the work on the Capitol. Referred.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the House Homestead bill amended by substituting the Senate bill.

On motion of Mr. Gwin the Pacific Telegraph bill was taken up in order that certain amendments might be introduced and printed, which were ordered. The Homestead bill was taken up, when Mr. Wade moved to substitute the House bill.

Mr. Clingman explained the amendment offered by him, which proposes to give at once to every man in the United States who comes within the provisions of the bill a warrant for 160 acres, with power to retain the land, or sell it out if unsuitable. The present bill requires a man to work five years continuously on the land in order to get a title.

Mr. Pugh spoke in favor of the passage of a Homestead bill.

Mr. Hale spoke at length on the same side in the course of his remarks, expressing sympathy with the strikers in New England, and hoping their combination would continue until they obtain the highest wages compatible with the general good.

Mr. Wade advocated his motion to take up the Homestead bill which he showed to be more liberal than the Senate bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, opposed Mr. Wade's motion, and referred to Mr. Hale's remarks as insincere and demagoguish. He wanted to hold on to the *canaille* of New England by the cry of "Free homes for freemen," fearful that under the pressure of starvation they would desert him and his party.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, knew the House bill could not pass this body, and the true friends of the Homestead principle should take that which they could get. He opposed making this a party question.

Mr. Wade withdrew his motion.

Mr. Wigfall regarded the matter as a party question, involving, as it did, the power of the Federal Government. If this Government is eleemosynary; if it was established to provide for the halt, blind, lame, deaf, &c.; if it could give land to the landless, why not niggers to the niggerless? It might open the African Slave Trade on missionary grounds, and bring negroes here to be converted. He then went into an examination of the powers of the Federal Government, and contended that, as the trustee of the sovereign States, it had no right to vote away their land. In the course of his remarks he said it is nonsense to talk of a State committing treason; the thing was impossible. He owed allegiance to the State of Texas, which, conjointly with the other States, exercised the same portion of the sovereign power. Whenever she declared the Federal Government no longer her agent, then it would be his duty to return to his State; and if he should be captured fighting under the "Lone Star," under the law of nations he could not be treated as a traitor. He said that he believed that no Black Republican ever could be inaugurated President. Northern men talked of subduing the South, but he believed that a southern army would winter in Boston before a northern one could reach Texas. He would like to know how they were going to take the South. Let them look around the chamber, and they would see on the Republican side but one man who ever saw the flashing of a gun, while he particularized numbers on the Democratic side who had rendered signal military services. The military chest was the first matter of consideration in war, and where could the north get the money to fill it?

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., remarked that there were precedents of the policy proposed in the bill.

Mr. Wigfall was sorry to hear any Democrat refer to precedents. If they are accepted, banks, tariffs, internal improvements, &c., could be granted. He then denounced the policy of New England which, by Federal legislation, had got rich and kept the other sections poor. He thought nothing better could occur than a dissolution of the Union. New England would then beg the South to come back. Her spindles would cease to turn, and her ships not at the wharves. Her sailors and operatives turned out to starve, would burn and steal. He also drew a picture of a mob of deceived and infuriated people, bearing on poles the heads of Seward and Hale. If these men only knew the South was in earnest they would keep quiet. They were not the men to coin their heart's blood into drachms. He denied that these were threats. These mere days of farces have gone by. He would speak his mind freely and The South could send out her cotton, tobacco, &c., in the bottoms which would carry them the cheapest. Where would the Senator from Rhode Island (Simmons) get the money for his calico? They might talk of blockading the Southern ports, but their officers and men would want money, and where could they get it? Cotton was King, and without it Queen Victoria's crown was not safe. The Union was nothing more than a compact between confederates, which the North had broken, and then tried to persuade us it was of divine origin. Our forefathers shed their blood not for this Union, but for liberty. He compared the Federal Government to a lens which concentrated and applied the powers conferred by the sovereign States, as the lens concentrated the rays of the sun. They admired not the laws but the glorious orb from which it derived its power. The ancestors of New Englanders went to Holland, but as the Dutch would not let them persecute anybody, they came to the North. They drove out Roger Sherman and the Baptists, and spread themselves over that country. Providence having macadamized that country, they thought it useless to dig for what the soil could produce, and have since lived off their neighbors. He went into an argument that the slave States, properly speaking, are the only free States. He concluded by denouncing the Homestead bill as unconstitutional.

The subject was then postponed till Monday. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wade made a few remarks on the bill heretofore introduced by him proposing to withdraw from the people of Utah the power to make their local laws through an elective assembly. If the House should attempt by direct legislation to suppress Polygamy, they would fail, for they would not strike at the root of this festering sore on the body politic. He held that organized Territories derived this power to legislate for Congress, but Utah should be an exception. Instead of a legislative assembly, the power should be vested in some other tribunal which would protect not only the inhabitants of Utah, but the right of the entire nation.

Mr. Davis, of Ind., called up the bill granting alternate sections of land in Nebraska for the construction of five railroads therein, to be free of tolls to the property and troops of the United States, and to carry the mails at such prices as Congress may decide.

On motion of Mr. Ethridge it was tabled—131 against 57.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution declaring it inexpedient to grant further time to Mr. Cooper, of Michigan, whose seat is contested by Mr. Howard, to take testimony.

Mr. Campbell spoke in favor of, and Mr. Stevenson against the resolution.

Mr. Howard spoke in support of his claims.

After further debate the resolution was agreed to by 10 majority.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill for the protection of females on board emigrant vessels.

Adjourned.

From Washington.

[N. Y. Tribune's Washington Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Marin, who was captured with the Mexican steamers, was formerly Commodore in the old Mexican Navy. Our Government is possessed of information of all that passed between Marin and him, and framed Mr. McLane's instructions under that knowledge. He had credit for $80,000 in one bill, which was subsequently increased to purchase steamers and munitions, either in the United States or Cuba, to co-operate with Miramon when the attack from land was made against Vera Cruz. He left Havana under the Spanish flag, which was the original colors of the steamers, but hoisted the Mexican flag. His movements were known and watched throughout. The British Minister here was informed of the intention of our Government to disregard any blockade of Miramon, attempted at Vera Cruz, and of the extent of Mr. McLane's instructions to that effect, and it is understood acquiesced in the policy upon the ground that Mexican privateers might be fitted out to the serious injury of the commerce in the Gulf.

The vote of the Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad last night is as follows:—For one road, Messrs. Rice, French, Fenton, Aldrich, Farnsworth, Stout, Phelps and Hindman. For two roads, Curtis, Blair, Scott, Smith, Taylor, and Kellogg of Mich. The Committee will meet again on Friday, and perhaps may reconsider this vote, as Mr. Winter Davis was absent. No single route, no matter how or where located, can pass the Senate under the existing state of parties; hence, if a bill on such a basis be insisted upon, the Pacific Road may be considered dead, this session.

The President sent in to-day the name of N. K. Winston, of Kentucky, as Paymaster in the Army, vice Gaines, deceased; and also the name of Lafayette J. Brown, of North Carolina, as Purser in the Navy, vice Forrest, deceased.

Consul Gen. Harris, writing from Yeddo to the Secretary of State, says that American affairs there are in an unsatisfactory condition. The Japanese evade the faithful observance of the most important of the treaty stipulations, or meet each item with a passive resistance. He adds he is unwearied in his efforts to convince the government of the dangerous course it is pursuing, and until its eyes are open to the peril it incurs by its present course, no change for the better can be looked for.

The documents sent to the Senate to-day mention the fact that Lord Elgin has requested the Japanese to send an ambassador direct to England, but they evaded the application, giving this country the preference. Orders were sent out by the Secretary of the Navy to land the embassy from Japan at New York, but our Consul General urges that they be brought directly to Washington. They will be entertained at the public expense. The high dignitaries and servants number seventy-three.

Messrs. Howard, Case, Burnham, Bonham, and Dimmick were announced to-day in the House as a select committee on Mr. Heard's resolution directing an examination into the charges made in debate in December last by Messrs. Haskin, Adrain, and Hickman, against the President of seeking improperly to influence their official action on the Lecompton bill. Mr. Bonham asked and was excused from serving on the committee.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject was referred, have decided to report on the inexpediency of reporting a general bankrupt bill at present.

A resolution was reported by the House Committee on Elections to-day against allowing Mr. Cooper (Democrat), whose seat is contested by Mr. Howard, further time to take testimony in the case. The resolution was opposed by all the Democratic and Southern Oppositionists present except Messrs. Anderson of Ky., and Davis and Harris of Md.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.

The Mexican mails of the 11th inst. are to hand. Com. Jarvis, it appears, first proposed that if Juarez would place the Indianola and Wave at his disposal, he would intercept Marin's expedition, but he subsequently determined on a strictly neutral course, unless forced to do otherwise.

An intercepted letter to Miramon says the Capital is seriously threatened by the Liberals and asks for assistance.

The two Spanish men-of-war at Sacrificos were seen for several nights taking war munitions on shore for Miramon.

Two flags of truce to the French and British Consuls by Miramon had been refused entrance to Vera Cruz.

The steamer Marquese prisoners were brought before the Federal Court here to-day.

Railroad Convention.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—At the Railroad Convention held here to-day, twenty-six companies were represented. They unanimously and enthusiastically passed resolutions recommending early construction of a railway bridge over the Falls of the Ohio, invoking the early approval by Congress of Senator Wigfall's bill for a railroad and telegraph line from the Mississippi River to the Pacific. Adjourned.

No Signs of the Canada.

HALIFAX, March 22—9 P. M.—There are as yet, no signs of the steamship Canada now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 10th inst.

Weather thick.

Destructive Fire.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, March 22.—The large manufacturing establishment of agricultural implements of Dane, Ewing & Co., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $50,000.

Fire in New York.

A fire broke out in the upper story of the St. Denis Hotel to-day, which damaged the building amounting to about $3,000.

H. B. & CO.

The Best is the Cheapest

SOAPS, CANDLES, OILS, FLUIDS, CHOICE PERFUMERY, &c.
PREMIUM TOILET SOAPS!
SOAP FOR THE SEASONS!
SOAP FOR FAMILY USE!
SOAP FOR SHAVING!
SOAP FOR INFANTS!

These soaps are unequalled for their cleansing and softening properties. Wholesale and Retail, at the

Toilet Emporium, 37 So. Clark-St.

⋈ The Comet Soap Works, Clybourn Bridge. ⋈

HAYWARD, BLOMFIELD & CO.
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Banking and Exchange.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
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CHAS. G. WICKER.
J. H. WICKER.
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C. A. DAY.
Chicago, March 1st, 1860.

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CHAS. G. WICKER.
J. H. WICKER.
C. A. DAY.
Chicago, March 1st, 1860. mh2d1m

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GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Chicago.
T. SYLVESTER PARKER, "
A. ROBERTS & SON, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Chicago, January 20th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Lumber and Commission business under the firm name of George E. Roberts & Co., corner of Wells and Harrison streets.
GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
T. SYLVESTER PARKER.
Chicago, January 20th, 1860. fe8d1m

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. Wm. H. STANTON, formerly of Albany, N. Y., late of Jackson, Michigan, has now permanently located in Chicago for the practice of medicine. Office 2 Clark street opposite the Court House. Particular attention given to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES.
REFERENCES—Prof. A. Clark, M. D., Cincinnati; Gov. J. D. Bingham, Detroit; Prof. J. H. Armsby, M. D.; Russell, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; Wm. H. Hill, Buffalo, New York.
mh17b668 3m

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1859....Winter Arrangement....1860

On and after Sunday, December 4th, 1859, trains will leave the Great Central Depot at

9:30 a.m., (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 5.00 p.m.; at Decatur at 4.15 p.m.; at Springfield at 5.30 p.m.; at St. Louis at 12 30 a.m.; Cairo at 4.00 a.m.; New Orleans 1 p.m.; 80 hours from Chicago.

9:30 p.m., (Saturdays excepted) arriving at St. Louis at 1.50 p.m.; Cairo at 4.45 p.m. Memphis 7.30 a.m. second day, and New Orleans at 6.30 p.m., third day.

☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.

Leave Chicago at	7.00 a.m.	Leave Woodlawn at	7.40 a.m.
" "	12.00 noon,	" "	1.10 p.m.
" "	5.15 p.m.	" "	6.00 p.m.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent.
W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.
1859....FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS....1860.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6:30 am—New York and Boston Express (except Sundays) arrives at Detroit 6:00 pm, Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 4:20 am, Albany 4:00 pm, New York 10:15 pm, Boston 12:00 at night.

9:10 am—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Sundays)—arrive at Cincinnati at 1:30 am, and Louisville at 5:00 am.

7:30 pm—New York and Boston Express—(daily)—arrive at Detroit 7:00 am, Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 6:00 am, Albany 6:00 pm, New York 10:30 am, Boston 4:00 pm.

7:00 pm—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday)—arrive at Cincinnati at 11:30 am, Louisville 4:20 pm.

7:00 pm Saturday to Niles.

Only one train on Sunday at 7:00 pm. The 6:30 am and 7:00 pm trains connect at Paris with Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. J. SPALDING, General Passenger Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.
360 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains
Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of Cars or Conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of Travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ANY OTHER ROUTE!

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes this the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Travelling Public.

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;

H.S. Pierce & Co. Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill., or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."
E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. Wm. st., New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ja7-60-1y

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express leaves 11:15 a.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 6.30 p.m., Sundays excepted.

Night Express leaves 11.30 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives at 5 a.m., Mondays excepted.

Mendota Accomodation leaves 4.15 p.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 9.50 a.m. Sundays excepted.
C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.
December 7th, 1859.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

Chicago, Clinton & Cedar Rapids

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS WESTWARD.		TRAINS EASTWARD.	
EXPRESS TRAIN.		EXPRESS TRAIN.	
Leave Chicago	11:40 pm.	Leave Cedar Rapids	2:00 pm
Leave Clinton	8:15 am.	Arrive at Clinton	5:15 pm
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	12:00 pm	Arrive at Chicago	4:00 am
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.		ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave Clinton	10:10 am	Leave Cedar Rapids	9:10 am
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	4:10 pm	Arrive at Clinton	3:15 pm

Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East.

At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa.

At Yankee Run, with stages for Toronto.

At Union Grove with stages for Tipton.

At Lisbon with stages for Anamosa.

Also—At Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, St. Charles, Mitchell, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, Marengo, Iowa City, Newton, Des Moines, Winter City, Iowa Falls, Marengo, Newton Desmoines, and Council Bluffs.

With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo.

This is the shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 139 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa.

Tickets for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago, Ills.

☞ An agent will be at the depot in Fulton, to receive all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge.
M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt.
J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent. ly25

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, LAKE SHORE AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINES.
1859-60..........WINTER ARRANGEMENT..........1859-60
Takes effect on and after Nov. 13.

Great Through Route to New York

Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Rutland, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec, and all the points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England States, and the Canadas.

6:00 am, Mail and Express leaves Chicago daily, (Sundays excepted,) via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 3:32 pm, and Detroit at 6:00 pm.

7:00 pm Night Express leaves Chicago daily via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 4:33 am, and Detroit at 7:00 am.

Direct connections made at Toledo with trains on Toledo and Cleveland Road for all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States.

Direct connections made at Detroit with Great Western Railway to Suspension Bridge, &c.

Direct connection made at Detroit with trains on Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and Portland.

Direct connections made at Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Connections made at Toledo with trains on Michigan and Dayton Road to Lima, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati.

Connections made at Adrian with trains to Tecumseh, Clinton, Manchester and Jackson.

☞ No change of cars between Chicago and Detroit.

☞ Baggage checked through to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West and at the Company's Offices, under the Revere House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.
G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt. no13

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:

6:50 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted.)

6:50 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville. Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago depot. Sleeping cars accompany each train.

Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, or at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.
B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.
JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, Jan. 9th, 1860, trains will run as follows daily, (Sundays excepted):

LEAVE RACINE.

At 10:20 A. M., Meeting at Clinton trains leaving Chicago at 12:15 P. M., by the Chicago and North-western Railway, and arriving at Freeport at 6:20 P. M., in time for trains on the Illinois Central R. R. for the West and South.

LEAVE FREEPORT.

At 7:00 A.M., connecting at Racine with trains on the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, for Chicago and Milwaukee.

Freight forwarded to all points on the Mississippi River at rates as low as by any other route, and with the quickest dispatch.

For information inquire at Office of Chicago and Northwestern, and Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads.
ROBERT HARRIS, Supt.
G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. ad7-71y

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leaves at 8:00 am, and arrives at 4:20 pm. (Sundays excepted.)

Night Express leaves at 11:15 pm, (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 6:00 am. (Mondays excepted.)
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen. Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, trains will leave Wells street Depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11.45 am and 11.30 pm for Dunleith, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.

At 11:45 am and 9:30 pm for Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dubuque, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, and intermediate points.

At 4:30 pm for Geneva, Elgin and intermediate points. Passengers for McHenry, Fox Lake, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 11:45 am train.

☞ Sleeping cars on night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt.
H. B. PORTER Gen. Passenger Agent.

Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 11, 1859, two Express Trains daily for

ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS,

Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, leave New Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South, as follows:

Trains leave St. Louis Depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets:

11.15 a.m.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.)

8:20 p. m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted)

ARRIVE AT CHICAGO.

5:25 a. m.—Night Express.

9:35 p. m.—Mail and Express.

☞ Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. ☞

CONNECTIONS.

At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines.

At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R. west, and the "cut off" east.

At Peoria Junction with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburgh, Burlington, and intermediate stations.

At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North and South.

At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples.

At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad west, Missouri River Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Keokuk, Packets and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri River, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 48 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western States.

Express Freight Trains leave daily for St. Louis at 5.00 p.m.—through in thirty six hours.

☞ Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route.

Joliet Accommodation.

Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Joliet at 8:00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago at 9:30 a.m. Leave Chicago at 4:30 p.m.; arrive at Joliet at 6:20.

JAMES ROBB, } Receivers.
CHARLES CONGDON, }
JOSEPH PRICE, N. H. MOORE,
Treasurer. [my24] Gen. Freight Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Depot corner of West Water and Cook streets. Passenger trains leave at

8:00 am for Milwaukee and Way stations.

12:15 pm.—Day express for Milwaukee and intermediate stations, connecting directly with LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

4:50 pm.—Waukegan Accommodation.

Milwaukee trains arrive at 11:05 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. Waukegan trains at 8:45 am.

Feb. 27, 1860. [fe27] M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

Train leaving Chicago at 7.00 p.m., arrives at Detroit 7.00 a.m., at Paris at 2.10 p.m., at Buffalo at 5.05 p.m., connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo & N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this road can be obtained at the Union Depot. R. S. CARTER,
fe14 d91y Gen'l Manager.

CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave Chicago at 12:15 P. M. for Janesville, Rockford, Madison, La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, and at 6 P. M. for Janesville, Rockford and Way Stations. Trains arrive at 11:50 A. M. and 5:20 P. M.
de18-1v GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent

Transportation.

PROPELLERS AND CANAL BOATS FOR SALE.

The undersigned Trustees offer for sale the property lately belonging to the American Transportation Company, consisting of the Propellers,

POTOMAC,	ALLEGHENY,	POCAHANTAS,
CHICAGO,	EDITH,	SPAULDING,
IOWA,	NIAGARA,	SCIOTA,
BUFFALO,	CATARACT.	

Also—Seventy-four large Lake Boats; 54 large Line Boats, nearly all suitable for carrying grain; 218 Horses, 65 Mules, together with Harness sufficient for same, Canal Barns at different Stations, 2 Hoisting Engines, 1 St am Pump, Together with a large quantity of Office Furniture, Safes, &c., at Buffalo and other places.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
ANDREW J. RICH,
HENRY MARTIN,
Trustees.

For particulars address J. C. HARRISON, Buffalo.

☞ Journal of Commerce, New York; Evening Journal, Albany; Journal, Syracuse; Plain Dealer, Cleveland; Advertiser, Detroit; Press and Tribune, Chicago, will publish for one month, and send bills to this office for payment. fe28 b697-1m

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

1860.

Will, during the present season, run their well known and popular line of

FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,
regularly between

Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,

Forming a daily line to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a tri-Weekly line to and from

Chicago, Milwaukee & Intermediate Ports.

Connecting with the Railroads between OGDENSBURG and BOSTON, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester Concord, Worcester, Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.

At Cape Vincent, with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.

At Oswego, with the New Oswego Line of fifty first class canal boats on the enlarged canal, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

☞ Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.

One of these first class propellers will leave Chicago every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.

Agents and Consignees.

J. MYERS, No. 177 Broadway, New York.
Z. S. SPAULDING, No. 3 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 95 State street, Boston.
A. CUSHMAN, No. 108 State street, Boston.
C. D. THOMPSON, Treasurer, Ogdensburgh.
GEORGE PARKER, Ogdensburgh.
GEORGE A. EDDY, Oswego.
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego.
PELTON & REED, Cleveland.
W. T. WALKER, Toledo.
E. R. MATHEWS, Detroit.
O. J. HALE, Milwaukee.
McHENRY & BARKER, Racine.
FIFE & MICHAEL, St. Louis.
mh6 b742-6m MATHER & CO., Agents, Chicago.

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, and Scotland for $30.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
New York and Galway Line.
The staunch and powerful Iron Steamer
Circassian, Capt. Campbell,

Will sail from New York, on Thursday, March 29, touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails. Rates of Passage—First Class $90 and $75; Third Class $30, including free tickets to many of the principal cities in the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, water can and bedding.

First Cabin passage to St. Johns..........$35

For passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply at the office of the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,
de27-b864-3m 59 Dearborn street.

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

PERU (3d Vein) COAL—The only 3d vein Coal in the market. Screened and delivered to any part of the city for

$3.50 per Ton.

HIGGINS & L'GHTHALL'S Coal Yard, Cor. Market and Madison streets, Premium American Transportation Co.
mh14b799 2w

BEST RECTIFYING COAL for SALE CHEAP AT
No. 11 Lasalle Street,
mh17b827 1w CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK.

J. L. McVICKAR & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber.

OFFICE CORNER LAKE AND WEST WATER-STS.

Joist, Timber and Dimension Lumber cut to order. Country dealers and builders are solicited to call on us before purchasing, as our facilities for cutting lumber are unequalled. By buying of us, they can have lumber sawed to suit their demands. Railroad companies furnished with ties and bridge timber at low figures.

☞ Lumber and Shingles by the cargo.
fe17-3m b684 J. L. McVICKAR & Co.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL

The undersigned have in their Coal Yard, Kingsbury street (on the North Branch of Chicago River) just north of Indiana street Bridge, the BEST kinds of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal, which they continue to sell at the lowest market prices:

ERIE COAL,	Large Egg,
OSMSEY COAL,	Small Egg,
MOUNT CARBON COAL,	And Range Sizes of
BRIAR HILL COAL,	LACKAWANA COAL,
BLOSSBURG COAL.	

Coal carefully screened, and weights guaranteed always.
ja25-b486-4m RENO & LITTLE.

POAG, FARMER & CO.'S EXPRESS.
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
Via New York and Erie Railroad,
AT CURRENT RAILROAD RATES.
By all Rail or Rail and Steam to Buffalo.

Mark packages "P. F. & Co." EXPRESS, and if intended for Steam, mark "Steam."

OFFICES—171 Broadway, 1 Cortland street, 115 Broad street, New York, and

No. 8 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago.

For Bills Lading, apply as above.
mh30-b856-4m GIBSON & CHASE, Agents.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN STATES LINE,
STEAM OR CANAL.
E. T. EVANS, Evans' Ship Canal, Buffalo, Proprietor.
WHITE & NEAL, 112 Broad street, New York, Special Agents.

This line of first class steam Canal Propellers and Boats, connecting at Buffalo with the New York and Erie line of Propellers, landing at CENTRAL DOCKS, Chicago, will be prepared on the opening of Navigation, to forward Merchandise and Produce between New York, Albany and Troy, and the accessible points West, North-west and South-west. Apply to

POAG, FARMER & Co., W. H. CHASE, LOUIS FONTAINE, Agents, 171 Broadway, 1 Courtland street, and 113 Broad street, New York.

GIBSON & CHASE Agents,
CENTRAL DOCK.
Office 8 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago.
mh30 b857-4m

STEAMBOAT CITY OF CLEVELAND FOR SALE.—The Steamer City of Cleveland was built by Bidwell, Banta & Co., in the year 1857, and is of seven hundred and eighty-eight tons burthen, or thereabouts.

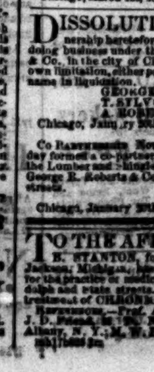
This Steamer has ample passenger accommodations, and is well furnished and equipped as a first-class passenger boat. Her capacity for freight and passengers is fully equal (if not superior) to any steamer on the Lakes of her tonnage, and is a staunch first-class boat.

This boat will be sold on very favorable terms, both as to price and terms of payment, and to parties desiring to purchase a Steamboat a rare opportunity is offered. A full and perfect title will be guaranteed to the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of
PASCAL P. PRATT,
Of the firm of Pratt & Co., Buffalo.
ja21-b455-3m

ALSO FOR SALE.—The Three Schooners, to wit:—Schooner Eliza Logan, tonnage 250 86-95; Schooner Wings of the Wind, tonnage 280; and Schooner Geo. Hunt, tonnage 190 75-95.

Either or all of the above named vessels will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to
PRATT & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

ROSEHILL CEMETARY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetary would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public for sale their valuable Lots. The Cemetary can be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, or the Prairie Road running from the intersection of the North Clark and Wells street through Bowmanville, or by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad to Rosehill Station. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 88 Clark street.



FAIRBANK'S
PATENT
SCALES,
BY
Fairbank's & Greenleaf,
96 Lake-st., Chicago.

Commission Merchants.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:—Flint & Wheeler, Bankers; Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo.
mh7 '60 1v

PARKER & RAYMOND, (SUCCESSORS TO SAWYER, PARKER & CO.) General Commission Merchants, No. 274 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.
R. B. PARKER. [jal1 '60-1y] T. D. RAYMOND.

HOME & HEERMANS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Steamboat Agents.
ATCHISON..........KANSAS TERRITORY.
JOHN McHOME, Late of Price, Home & Co., Brunswick, Mo.
B. M. HEERMANS, Late of Kansas City, Missouri.

REFERENCES:

Abell & Stringfellow, Atchison; J. S. Chick & Co., Kansas City; Northrop & Co., Bankers, Kansas City; Karney, Westport, Mo.; Wm. E. Ewing & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Ewing, Briggs & Co., Chicago.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Agents for the sale of Commission. Advances made on consignments. 200 South Water street, Chicago.
C. H. SPAFFORD..........D. STEWART

FREDERICK DICKINSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 214 South Water Street, Chicago.

Careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce.
fe11 '60 1y ON COMMISSION STRICTLY.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 138.....SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
THOS. S. PHILLIPS..WM. R. PHILLIPS, A. D. VAN WAGENEN.

REFERENCES:

Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Dunn & Co., Bankers, Galesburg, Ill.; A. D. Reed & Co., Bankers, Joliet, Ill.; C. Kunkle & Co., Bankers, Knoxville, Ill.; J. S. Reed & Co., Bankers, Peoria, Ill.; J. F. Bird & Co., Bankers, sterling, Ill.; Rumsey, Brother & Co., Chicago; Ill.; Henning & Woodruff, St. Louis, Mo.; George Bullen, St. Louis, Mo.; Carrington & Preston, Oswego, N. Y.; S. King, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. & A. Dows & Co., New York.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 213 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Loomis' Building,
Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago. Give their personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business.

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 197 Kinzie Street.

We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market.
GEO. WEBSTER. [ja30 b466 6m] D. F. BAXTER.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERELL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 212 South Water street,

Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce, on commission. Liberal allowances on property.
A. S. CHADBOURNE [ja16 b453 3m] C. V. WETHERELL

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill.

Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling on orders of other parties ONLY.

Will make liberal advances on property in store, for Shipment East.
SAML. SHACKFORD. [au26-b458-1y]

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.
Heyworth, Brierly & Co.,
DOLE'S BUILDING,
N. W. COR. CLARK AND SO. WATER-STS., CHICAGO, ILL.
GENERAL BROKERS,
TEA, COFFEE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

☞ Cash advances and returns promptly made.

REFERENCES—Capt. McClelland, Vice President of Central R. R.; Ogden Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Forrest, Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.

CORRESPONDING HOUSES—J. L. Phipps & Co., New York; Heyworth, Pearce, Balmer & Co., Liverpool, England.
mh10a6m

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.
mh22 '58

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., CHICAGO.

Dealers in every description of Country Produce, ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY.

REFER TO
George Smith & Co., Chicago. | Munger & Armour, Chicago
Sturges, Buckingham & Co., | James Miles & Co., New York.
[jy18 ly] Chicago.

LELAND & MIXER, Packers & Commission Merchants, [AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC.

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P. O. BOX 4276.
WINDSOR LELAND. C. R. MIXER.

A. N. KING, (LATE OF CLOCK & KING,) DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SKINS, 163 Kinzie Street, Chicago. One door East of the Old Stand.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Chicago, George Steele & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS. [jal '60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CHAS. BUNKER, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Aiken's Building. ADVANCES made on shipments of Flour and Grain to Tucker & Starbuck, New York

HERVEY, BARKER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Cash advances on Property in Store.
C. W. HERVEY. J. S. BARKER.

GILBERT A. COLBY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Building. Liberal advances made on consignment for shipping East. la2x3m

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. [ja1 b946]

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago.
WATSON V. COE..........WM. D. RICE..........A. L.
de2 '59 ly

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE
Cash Advances on Grain.

For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same.
UNDERWOOD & CO.
je22 a77 152 South Water street.

J. J. RICHARDS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago.

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

REFERENCES—J. H. Dunham, J. Young Scammon, W. Dole, Rumsey, Bro. & Co., Chicago; Boyd Brothers, Naples, Ill.; Woodruff & Co., New York; Hendrick & Sanford, St. Louis; J. Bunn, Banker, Springfield; J. Dole, Chicago.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New York.
mh22 '59-1y UNDERWOOD & CO., Chicago, Agents for the Northwest.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments to F. V. CHAMBERLAIN, H. W. SEYMOUR.

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 70 BEAVER STREET, New York City.
WALLER & CO.,
No. 17 WELLS STREET, (OVER GEO. SMITH'S BANK) Chicago.
Cash advances made on Produce in store, or forwarded to our house in New York.
JAS. LEES and EDW. WALLER, New York. JAS. B. WALLER, Chicago.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Tallow, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. No. 130 South Water St., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. [au16 a126-y]

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 196 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commission.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., [SUCCESSORS TO ALBERT NEELY & CO.] PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
ALBERT E. NEELY..........E. P. LAWRENCE..........W. S.
E. P. LAWRENCE.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce Generally.

☞ Business exclusively Commission. Also, Agents for Fire, Waterstone, Quick-Lime, Plastering Hair, &c. 204, 206 and 208 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 214 South Water street. (Agent for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, Oswego.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the owner the privilege of selling in either market for one week.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, OF SIDNEY KALISH, 135 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ladies' Dresses of every description, also Gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants dyed, repaired and cleaned in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

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